بِسۡمِ اللّٰہِ الرَّحۡمٰنِ الرَّحِیۡمِ

(In the Name of Allah, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful.)

HISTORY

7

Based on Single National Curriculum 2022

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Authors: Ehsan-ul-Haq, Syeda Sadia Jawaid

Reviewers: Prof. M. Yousaf Javed, Prof. Rehman Ullah Ch., Dr. Adnan Tariq, Malik M. Sharif, Prof. Munir Ahmed Bhatti, Prof. Hanif Abbasi, Prof. Shahzad Iqbal, Prof. M. Jabbar, Prof. M. Akram Sial, Raheela Seemab, Prof. Zarqa Bashir, Rana Muhammad Islam

Supervision: Ghiyas Aamir (S.S. History)

Artist: Syeda Anjum Wasif

Director (Manuscripts): Ms. Farida Sadiq

Prepared by: Al-Faisal Nashran, Ghazni Street, Urdu Bazar, Lahore

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Chapter 1

MIDDLE AGES IN EUROPE (500-1500 CE)

Students' Learning Outcomes:

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Analyze, and describe with evidence, some of the main events, people, and changes covered in the study period (500-1500 CE).
- Identify some significant characteristics of Middle Ages in Europe, e.g., daily life, agriculture, trade, education, inventions, religion, literature and economy, etc.
- Describe the concept of a king and a court.
- Identify the fairs, festivals, feasts, hunting, art, sports and games, etc. covered in the study period.

Main Events, People, and Changes Covered in the Study Period (500-1500 CE)

- The Middle Ages was the period in European history that came between ancient and modern times. It lasted from about 500 CE to 1500 CE. The Christian Church played a vital role in the history of thMiddle Ages.

Early Middle Ages

- The Middle Ages began when Germanic tribes (peoples from northern Europe) invaded the western part of the Roman Empire. The tribes took over the land and formed many small kingdoms.
- The invaders also eventually converted to Christianity, which had become the major religion of Roman Empire. The pope was the head of the Christian church. He and other church leaders became very powerful. Few people outside the church could read or write during the early Middle Ages. Religious communities called monasteries were centres of learning.

A Christian Church

- Manorialism became the chief economic system of Europe. Most of the lands were owned by wealthy lords. Peasants depended on the lord for protection.
- The most successful king of this period was Charlemagne. He ruled the Franks in the region that is

now France and Germany.

Map of Europe, 500 CE

- The pope crowned Charlemagne Emperor of the Romans in the 8th century CE. However, his heirs were too weak to run the empire. It later called the Holy Roman Empire, in one piece.

Peasants Working in the Field

Do You Know?

- Charlemagne was a leader of the kingdom of the Franks. He united many of the Christian lands of western Europe during the Middle Ages. He was declared the emperor. He was a great warrior. His name means Charles the Great.
- The Franks were a group of people who lived in Europe more than a thousand years ago. The country of France was named after them.

Coronation Ceremony of Charlemagne Emperor

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- From the 8th century CE to the 10th century CE, Viking invaders attacked many parts of Europe. The Vikings came from, what are now, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. They made trouble for many rulers.

The Viking Invaders

Do You Know?

- The Vikings were warriors from northern Europe. They were also known as Norsemen or Northmen. They sailed the seas from the late 7th century CE to the 10th century CE. They attacked many countries and took away much treasure. Their northern European neighbors gave them the name of Viking, which means "pirate."

- During the 10th century CE, France developed the feudal system to provide security. Landowners called lords built castles. They gave land to followers called knights. In return, the lords called on their knights to defend them in battle. People called serfs were forced to farm the land. Serfs were not much better off than slaves.

Later Middle Ages

- Conditions improved in the 11th century CE. People learned to grow more nutritious food. Health improved, and the population grew. Towns also grew, and trade increased.
- King Henry II of England and King Louis IX of France forced feudal lords to accept their authority during the 11th century CE and 12th century CE.
- Europeans developed the Gothic style of art and architecture. Christians built stately cathedrals of stone with tall towers and stained glass. Notre-Dame building in Paris is a good example of a Gothic cathedral.
- There was also a rebirth of learning. The first European universities were founded in Bologna, Italy, Paris, France, and other cities.
- Between 1095 CE and 1291 CE, Christian kings and knights from all over Europe participated

King Henery II of England

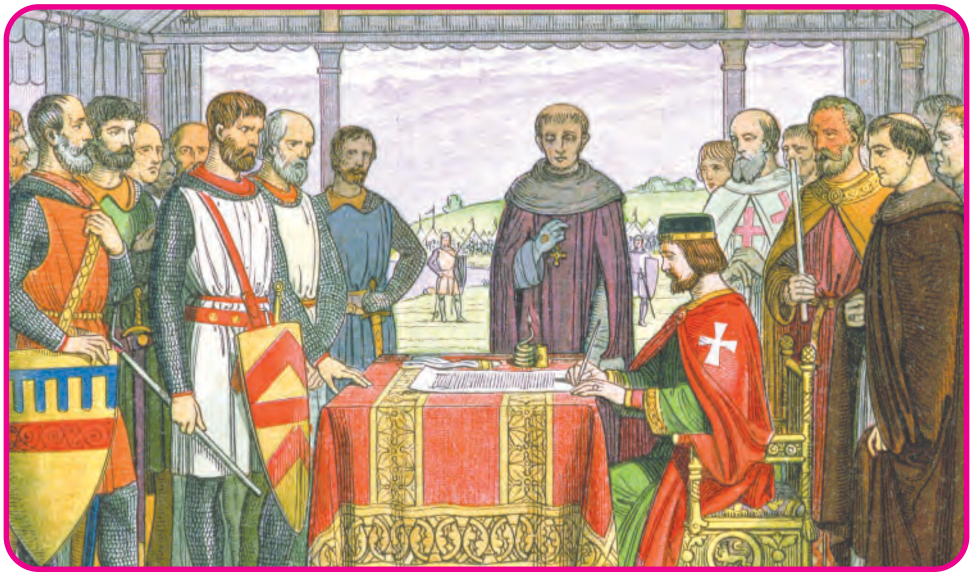
King Louis IX of France

in a series of Crusades in the Middle East. They fought against Muslims for control of places that Christians consider to be holy.

Notre-Dame Building in Paris

- The Mongol Empire was founded by Chengiz Khan (Genghis Khan) in 1206 CE. The Mongols conquered almost whole of Russia, Poland, Hungary, Ukraine, Moldavia, etc. The rise of

Mongols changed the whole scenario in eastern and central Europe.



King John of England Signed the Magna Carta in 1215 CE

- King John of England signed the Magna Carta in 1215 CE. The document started that the king was not above the law. Thus, it protected the rights of the people.

End of the Middle Ages

- The last part of the Middle Ages was a time of trouble. England and France fought the Hundred Years' War between 1337 and 1453 CE over territorial rights.
- A disease called the Black Death (Bubonic Plague) killed about one-third of the people in Europe between 1347 and 1351 CE.
- Printing was invented in about 1440 CE. This meant that books could be produced easily and in great numbers. Many more people therefore

A Scene of Black Death

Book Printing

had access to books and could learn to read.

- Various changes led to the end of the Middle Ages. Feudalism weakened as Spain, France, and England became strong countries.
- Soon the Renaissance, a time of great learning and art, was in progress. Europeans also learnt about Americans in 1492 CE.
- This discovery led to a new understanding of the rest of the world. It was the first stage of the modern age.

Timeline of the Middle Ages (500-1500 CE)	
476 CE	The fall of the Roman Empire and beginning of the Middle Ages.
481 CE	Clovis became the King of the Franks. Clovis united most of the Frankish tribes that were part of Roman Province of Gaul.
500 CE	Clovis, founder of the Frankish state, conquered most of France and Belgium.
610 CE	Heraclius became the Emperor in Istanbul as the Persian Empire is attempting the take over of Byzantine Civilization.
627 CE	Persia was conquered by Byzantine forces.
650 CE	Arab forces conquered most of the Byzantine territories, formerly occupied by the Persians.
732 CE	Battle of Tours was fought in which the Franks defeated the Muslims turning back Islam from Europe.
835 CE	Vikings from the Scandinavian lands (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) began to invade northern Europe. They had continued until 1042 CE.
871 CE	King Alfred the Great of England constructed a system of Government and education.
955 CE	John XII became pope at the age of eighteen and ruled for nine years.
1050 CE	The first agricultural revolution of Medieval Europe began.
1071 CE	The Seljuk Turks defeated the Byzantines at Manzikert in Asia Minor and reconquer most of the eastern Byzantine provinces.
1095 CE	The First Crusade was initiated when Byzantine Emperor Alexius Comnenus requested for help in reconquering the lost territory of Asia Minor.
1099 CE	The European forces of the First Crusade captured Jerusalem.
1152 CE	Frederick-I of Germany entitled his empire the "Holy Roman Empire," in an attempt to bring prestige back to the German throne.
1170 CE	The first European windmill was developed.

1187 CE	Muslims recaptured Jerusalem, and the Third Crusade began.
1200 CE	The growth of lay education and the intellectual renaissance began.
1204 CE	The crusaders of the Fourth Crusade captured Istanbul.
1215 CE	King John of England signed the Magna Carta. This document gave the people some rights and said the king was not above the law.
1267 CE	Florentine Giotto, the most important painter of the later Middle Ages was born. He introduced the modern tradition in painting.
1271 CE	Marco Polo started his famous journey to explore Asia.
1285 CE	France became the strongest power in Europe due to the administration of St. Louis' grandson, Philip IV.
1337 CE	The French retaliated against the English and initiated the Hundred Years' War, a series of battles lasting until 1453 CE.
1347 CE	The Black Death (Bubonic Plague) appeared during a time of economic depression in western Europe until the fifteenth century CE. The Black Death has a major impact on social and economic conditions of Europe.
1356 CE	A war began between the English and the French directly following an occurrence of the Black Death in France.
1385 CE	The first German university was opened in Heidelberg.
1440 CE	German inventor Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press. This was signal of the start of the Renaissance.
1453 CE	Ottoman Turks took the control of Istanbul and ended Byzantine Civilization.
1454 CE	Italy was divided into five major regions: Venice, Milan, Florence, the Papal States and the southern kingdom of Naples.
1455 CE	Henry VI of England (1421-1471 CE) waged the Wars of the Roses.
1509 CE	Henry VIII (1491-1547 CE) succeeded his father, Henry VII, for the English crown.

Do You Know?

- Asia Minor includes the whole or part of the modern day countries of Italy, Greece, Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Egypt, Libya and Lebanon etc.

Skills:

- Use a timeline to identify the period of the Middle Ages in Europe.

Significant Characteristics of Middle Ages in Europe

(Daily Life, Agriculture, Trade, Education, Inventions, Religion, Literature and Economy)

- Some Significant characteristics of Middle Ages in Europe are given as under:

1. Daily Life

- Most people lived in small or two-room house. These houses were very crowded and usually everyone slept in the same room.
- The family animals, such as a cow and horse, etc. may also live inside the house.
- The house was usually dark, smoky from the fire, and uncomfortable.
- Usually there was a local lord who lived in a large house called a manor or a castle.

Lord House

- In order to separate the nobles from the peasants, laws were passed. These laws stated the types of clothes one could wear and material they could use.
- Most peasants wore plain clothes made from heavy wool to keep them warm during winter.
- The wealthy, however, wore much nicer clothes made from fine wool, velvet, and even silk. Men generally wore a tunic, woolen stockings, breeches, and a cloak.

Peasant House

- Women wore a long skirt called a kirtle, an apron, woolen stockings, and a cloak.
- Peasants did not have a lot of variety in their food. They mostly ate bread and stew. The stew had beans, dried peas, cabbage, and other vegetables
- The bread eaten by people of the Middle Ages was gritty from the millstones used to grind the grain. This caused the people's teeth to wear down quickly. Sometimes, it was flavoured with a bit of meat.

Preparing of Bread

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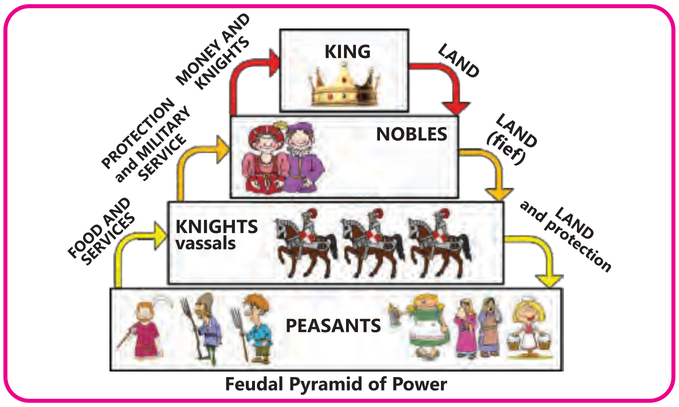
Dress of Middle Ages in Europe

- Other foods like meat, cheese, and eggs were usually saved for special occasions. Since they did not have a way to keep their meat cold, they ate it fresh.
- Sometimes, meat was smoked or salted to preserve it. The nobles ate a wider variety of food including meats and sweet puddings.

2. Agriculture

- The main profession was agriculture in the Middle Ages.
- Local peasants worked in the land for the lord.
- The peasants were called the lord's "villeins", which was like a servant.
- The peasants worked hard all year long. They grew crops such as barley, wheat, and oats.
- Peasants were not allowed to hunt on the lord's land.
- They also had gardens where they grew vegetables and fruits.
- They also sometimes had a few animals such as chickens and cows.

Peasants on Work



Feudal Pyramid of Power

- The feudal system first emerged in France in the 10th century CE and spread to other areas in 11th century CE.

3. Trade

- In the Middle Ages, there developed inland trading centres like Milan which then passed on goods to the coastal cities for further export. Goods traded between the Arab world and Europe included the following:

• gold	• Jewels	• perfumes
• salt	• leather goods	• spices
• animal skins	• cotton	• textiles, etc.

Trade in the Middle Ages

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Skills:

- Enquire how the trade of Middle Ages in Europe was different from the trade of today.

4. Education

- There were some schools run by the church where students were taught to read and write Latin.
- Some children learnt a craft through apprenticeship and the guild system.
- Very few people attended school in the Middle Ages.
- Wealthy children often learned through tutors.
- The first universities also began during the Middle Ages.
- University students used to study a wide range of subjects including reading, writing, astronomy, mathematics, and music, etc.

Education in the Middle Ages

5. Inventions

- A number of very important inventions were made in medieval times such as:
  - Spinning Wheel
  - Compass
  - Printing Press
  - Eyeglass
  - Gunpowder
  - Tidal Mill

Tidal Mill

6. Religion

- Christian Religion and the church played a major role in Europe during the Middle Ages.
- The local church was the centre of town life. People attended weekly ceremonies, services of marriages and funeral were held in churches.

Church

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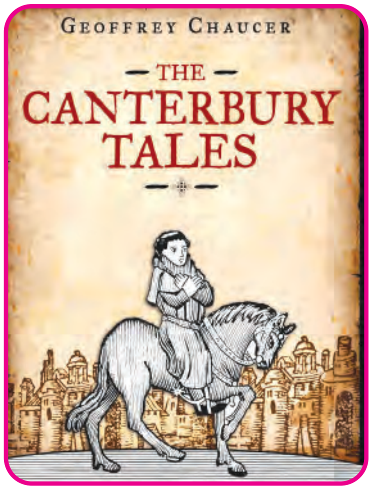
7. Literature

- The main literature produced during the Middle Ages was written by religious priests and monks.
- One of the most popular books of the Middle Ages was the 'Golden Legend'. It told stories about the lives of the Saints during Medieval times.
- 'The Canterbury Tales' written by Geoffrey Chaucer and The Divine Comedy by Dante Alighieri gained popularity.
- Some people knew how to read and write literature. Anthems, songs and the comedy, etc. were written.
- Marco Polo's Travels and the History of the Kings of Britain were also written.
- Some people also wrote philosophical documents about religion.



Literature Book

8. Economy

- During Middle Ages, generally, Europe was rural, and its economy depended mostly on agriculture. Merchants travelled a far to trade with the people of the Byzantine Empire in southeastern Europe.

Merchants

- City life was very different from country life, but it was not much easier.
- A lot of people worked as craftsmen. Young boys served as trainees for some years, learning a craft. Other services in the city included servants, merchants, bakers, doctors, and lawyers.
- During the 10th century CE, governments proved itself strong, thus economic conditions of the people was getting better.

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The King's Court

A Scene of a King's Court

- The King's Court was a term that described the king's council and everyday life.
- The court travelled with the king wherever he went.
- The king was supposed to seek advice from the wise men of his court which would include relatives, lords, and members of the church, etc.
- Most kings held court and made judgments. They used to hear complaints and issues of the people. They made decisions with the help of their council.
- The kings had a special seal they would use to stamp official documents. The seal proved that the document was genuine and acted like the king's signature.
- When the king showed up, the local people were expected to provide food, entertainment, and accommodations.

Selection of a King

- Kings came into power in a number of different ways.
- In many cultures, the right to rule was considered part of the king's blood.
- When a king died, his eldest son became king. This is called hereditary succession.
- If the king didn't have an eldest son, then his brother or another male relative may be appointed as a king.
- Sometimes kings came into power through assassination or by conquering lands in war.

Do You Know?

- The King's Court often travelled around the kingdom so the king could see first hand what was going on in his kingdom.

- Of course, no king could rule without the support of his nobles and lords.
- In many ways, a king was elected by these powerful men. In some countries, there was a council that chose a king.
- During the Middle Ages, new kings were crowned in a special ceremony called a coronation.
- The coronation was a religious ceremony where a leader from the church, such as pope or bishop, crowned the king.
- Kings were often anointed with holy oil to perform their divine right to rule.

Coronation of a King

Collection of Money

- Some kings were wealthier than others, but all kings needed money to rule. They had to pay for their daily living needs as well as for armies and wars.
- Kings collected money in a number of ways. One way was to go to war and plunder other lands. Other ways included fee charged on their lords and taxes levied on the people.
- Some lords paid a king "shield money" instead of going to war. This way the king could hire his own soldiers for war.
- Kings had to be careful not to overtax the people or the peasants to avoid revolt.

Fairs, Festivals, Feasts, Hunting, Art, Sports and Games, etc. of Middle Ages in Europe

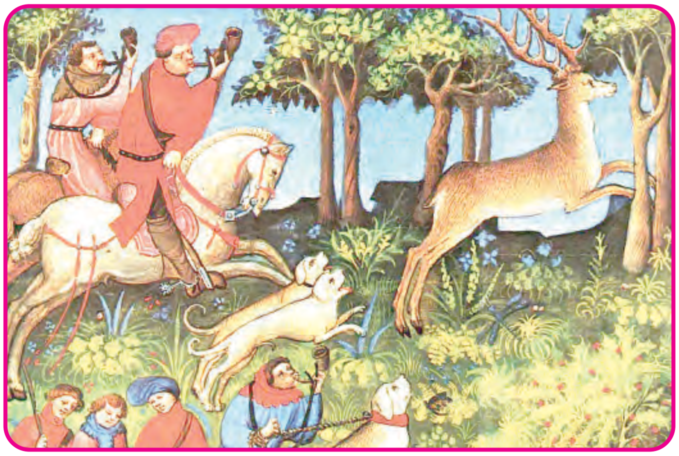
Fairs, Festivals, and Feasts

- During the Middle Ages, many people celebrated their traditional local and cultural festivals which were different throughout Europe.
- People did not have vacation or days off, but they did have lots of festivals which they celebrated.

A Scene of European Festival

- They had fairs, festivals, and feasts to celebrate their days.
- There were lots of eating, music, games, and dancing.
- The church was an important part of everyday life. It influenced every aspect of people's lives. Most of days were special days on the Christian Calendar such as Easter, Christmas, and various Saint's days.
- On their days, the local villagers got together and party was arranged.
- People were used to hunt the animals.

A Scene of Feast



A Scene of Hunting

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3. Art

- During the Middle Ages in Europe, much of the art was religious art.
- The different types of art included:
  - painting
  - sculpture, metal work
  - engraving
  - stained glass windows
  - manuscripts
- Middle Ages Art can be divided up into three main periods and styles:
  - Byzantine Art
  - Romanesque Art
  - Gothic Art
- Byzantine Art was characterized by its lack of realism. The artists did not try to make their paintings realistic, but focused on the symbolism of their art. Paintings were flat with no shadows and the subjects were generally very serious and dark. The subjects of the paintings were almost religious.

Stained Glass Art

Painting on Domed Ceiling

- Romanesque Art was influenced by both the Romans and Byzantine Art. Its focus was on religion. It included architectural details like stained glass art, large paintings on walls, domed ceilings, and carvings on buildings. It also included illuminated manuscript art and sculpture.
- Gothic Art grew out of Romanesque Art. Gothic artists began to use brighter colours, dimensions and viewpoints, and moved towards more practicality. They also began to use more shadows and light in their art and tried out new subjects.

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4. Sports and Games

- Medieval sports were created to add more colour in life. A number of outdoor sports were played.
- People took part in tournaments held in different areas. The following games were included in those tournaments:
  - playing with ball and bowls
  - shinty (like hockey)
  - stoolball (like cricket)
  - hammer-throwing
  - wrestling
  - horses riding
  - archery
  - chess
  - golf
  - The feudal system of Middle Ages offered opportunities for everyone to gain reputation and higher social rank.

Ball Game

- A knight, who could prove his fighting abilities during the sports tournaments was often awarded with great wealth.

Golf

- A peasant, who could perform better during these sports events, awarded more land.
- As a result, these sports and games gained huge popularity among the masses.

Skills:

- Read relevant books, search from the Internet and gather information about the study period, Middle Ages in Europe (500-1500 CE).
- Analyze primary and secondary sources to learn about the study period, Middle Ages in Europe (500-1500 CE).

MAIN POINTS

1. The Middle Ages was the period in European history that lasted from about 500-1500 CE.
2. In the Middle Ages, the church was a pervasive force in people's lives.
3. In Early Middle Ages, France developed the feudal system to provide security.
4. Magna Carta was a royal charter of human rights agreed to by King John of England in 1215 CE.
5. England and France fought the Hundred Year's War between 1337 CE to 1453 CE over territorial rights.
6. The Black Death (Bubonic Plague) killed about one-third of the people in Europe between 1347 CE to 1351 CE.
7. The Muslims recaptured Jerusalem in 1187 CE.
8. The first German university was opened in 1385 CE.
9. The printing press was invented in 1440 CE.
10. Agriculture was the main profession in the Middle Ages.
11. The main literature produced during the Middle Ages was written by religious priests and monks.
12. In the Middle Ages, the pope became one of the most powerful figures in Europe.
13. Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400 CE) was a renowned poet and author of England in the late Middle Ages.
14. Marco Polo (1254-1324CE) was a Venetian merchant, explorer and writer who travelled through Asia along the Silk Road.
15. The Mongol Empire was founded by Chengiz Khan (Genghis Khan) in 1206 CE.
16. During the Middle Ages, Manorialism became the chief economic system of Europe.
17. Europeans developed the Gothic style of art and architecture.
18. In the last part of the Middle Ages, England and France fought the Hundred Years' War between 1337 CE and 1453 CE over territorial rights.
19. In 1453 CE, Ottoman Turks took the control of Istanbul and ended Byzantine Civilization.
20. The main literature produced during the Middle Ages was written by religious priests and monks.
21. Byzantine Art was characterized by its lack of realism.

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EXERCISE

Q.1: Tick (✓) the correct answer.

i. The feudel system first emerged in the 10th century CE in:

(a) France (b) England
(c) Russia (d) Italy

ii. King of England who signed the Human Rights document "Magna Carta" in 1215 CE was:

(a) Edward (b) Harold
(c) William I (d) John

iii. Middle Ages Art can be divided up into main periods and styles:

(a) two (b) three
(c) four (d) five

iv. The fall of the which Empire started in 476 CE:

(a) Greek (b) Egyptian
(c) Roman (d) Persian

v. The printing was invented in:

(a) 1440 CE (b) 1446 CE
(c) 1448 CE (d) 1450 CE

Q. 2: Give short answers of the following:

i. How kings were crowned in the Middle Ages in Europe?
ii. Which religion played a major role in Europe during the Middle Ages?
iii. Who was Charlemagne Emperor?
iv. What type of literature was introduced during the Middle Ages in Europe?
v. Write the name of three sports which were played in Europe during the Middle Ages?

Q. 3: Write the answers of the following in detail:

i. What were the three phases of Middle Ages in Europe? Discuss.
ii. Describe the concept of a king and a court during Middle Ages in Europe.
iii. Highlight the concept of selection of a king in Middle Ages in Europe.
iv. How was the daily life and agriculture in Middle Ages in Europe? Describe.
v. Discuss trade and education of the people of Middle Ages in Europe.
vi. Write a note on fairs, festivals and feasts of Middle Ages in Europe.
vii. Describe three types of art of Middle Ages in Europe.
viii. What do you know about the sports and games of Middle Ages in Europe? Highlight.

Learning Activities

The Teacher will:

- Use a timeline to identify the time of Middle Ages in Europe (500-1500 CE).
- Use an organogram to depict the sequence of events of Middle Ages in Europe.
- Use posters to inquire about the life of people of Middle Ages in Europe.
- Use Internet, Books, Newspaper, etc. to help students explore and gather information about the Middle Ages.

Critical Thinking:

Critical thinking happens when children conclude on their existing knowledge and experience, as well as on their problem-solving skills, to do things like:

i. Compare and contrast.
ii. Explain why things happen.
iii. Evaluate ideas and form opinions.
iv. Understand the perspectives of others.
v. Predict what will happen in the future.

Critical thinking Questions about Middle Ages in Europe:

1. What were issues in the Middle Ages?
2. How did the Middle Ages affect the modern world?
3. What was life like in Middle Ages?
4. Why Middle Ages called Dark Ages?
5. What caused the end of the Middle Ages?

Classroom Project

- Classroom projects are the tasks assigned by the teachers to the students to assess their performances. Teaching is important, but mere teaching can get boring. To break the monotony, games, activities, and classroom projects are introduced to increase students' involvement.
- A project plan is a document that creates a standard format for a project plan. Typically, it contains a list of the essential elements of a project, such as stakeholders, scope, timelines, estimated cost and communication methods.
- Make a project on inventions which were made during the Middle Ages in Europe.

Chapter 2

SPREAD OF ISLAM IN EUROPE AND ASIA

(Umayyads and Abbasids)

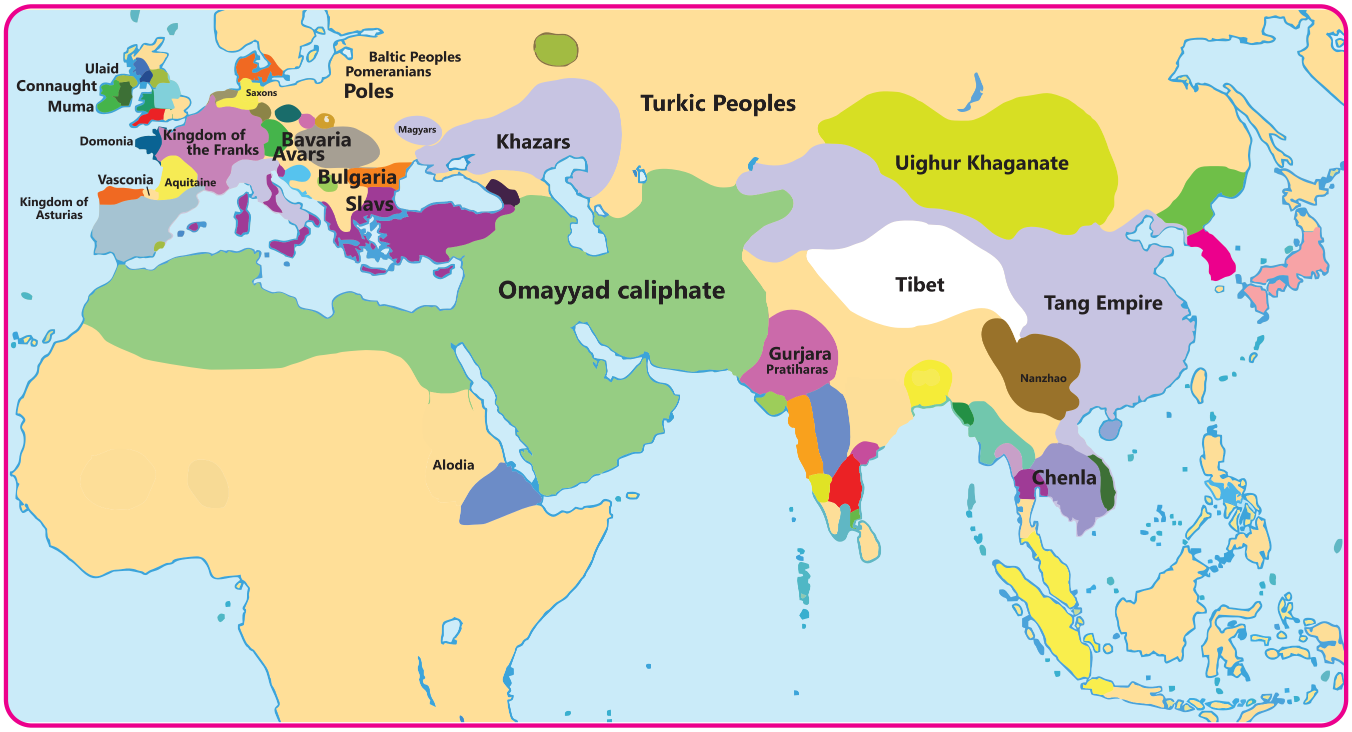
Students' Learning Outcomes:

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Briefly explain Umayyad and Abbasid Dynasties.
- Discover the importance of Muhammad Bin Qasim in the spread of Islam in the subcontinent.
- Investigate the significant advancements of Umayyad and Abbasid Dynasties.
- Outline the arrival of Muhammad Bin Qasim in the subcontinent.

Umayyad Dynasty (661-750 CE)

- The Umayyad Caliphate ruled the Islamic Empire from 661 CE to 750 CE. It succeeded the Rashideen Caliphate when Muawiyah-I became Caliph. He established Umayyads Dynasty. They ruled for about 90 years. Damascus was their capital. The Umayyad Caliphate was brought to an end in 750 CE when the Abbasids took control. The borders of the Umayyad Caliphate spread nearly 9,650 km (6,000 miles) from the Indus River in Asia to the Iberian Peninsula (modern day Spain).



Map of Umayyad Dynasty

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- The Umayyad Dynasty was one of the most powerful and vast of Islamic Caliphates. It was also the first of the Islamic dynasties. This meant that the leader of the Caliphate, called the Caliph, was naturally the son (or other male relative) of the previous Caliph.
- The Umayyads modeled their Government after the Byzantines (Eastern Roman Empire) who had previously ruled much of the land conquered by the Umayyads. They divided the empire into provinces. A province was ruled by a Governor appointed by the Caliph. They also created Government bodies called "diwans" that handled different Government agencies.

Contributions of Some Important Caliphs of Umayyad Dynasty

Reign of Muawiyah-I

Muawiyah-I (602-680 CE), was a Muslim leader and founder of the Umayyad Dynasty of Caliphs. He is considered one of the brilliant Arabs Generals. He restored unity to the Muslim empire and made Damascus its capital. He reigned from 661 CE to 680 CE.

- Muawiyah-I instituted several Byzantine-style bureaucracies, called diwans, to aid him in the governance and the centralization of the Caliphate and the Empire. Early Arabic sources credit to two diwans in particular to Muawiyah: the diwan-al-khatam or chancellery and the bareed, or postal service, both of which greatly improved communications within the empire.
- Muawiyah-I greatly beautified Damascus and developed a court to rival that of the Byzantin's. He expanded the frontiers of the empire, reaching the very gates of Constantinople at one point, though failing to hold any territory in Asia Minor. He is credited with saving the fledgling Muslim nation from post civil war anarchy. Muawiyah-I died in 680 CE. He was succeeded by his son Yazid-I.

Letter Box of Umayyad Dynasty

Reign of Yazid-I

- Yazid Ibn Muawiyah (646-683 CE), commonly known as Yazid-I, was the second Caliph of Umayyad Caliphate. He ruled from April 680 CE until his death in November 683 CE. His appointment was the first hereditary succession to the caliphate in Islamic history. His caliphate was marked by the martyrdom of Hazrat Imam Hussain Ibn Ali رَضِیَ اللّٰہُ تَعَالٰی عَنْہُ in the Battle of Karbala. Hazrat Imam Hussain's رَضِیَ اللّٰہُ تَعَالٰی عَنْہُ martyrdom caused resentment in Hejaz and Iraq and started of the crisis.

Timeline of Umayyad's Rule	
661-680 CE	Reign of Muawiyah-I: Founder of the Umayyad Dynasty
680-683 CE	Reign of Yazid-I
683-684 CE	Reign of Muawiyah-II
684-685 CE	Reign of Marwan-I
685-705 CE	Reign of Abd-al-Malik
705-715 CE	Reign of Al-Walid-I
715-717 CE	Reign of Sulaiman
717-720 CE	Reign of Umar-II
720-724 CE	Reign of Yazid-II
724-743 CE	Reign of Hisham
743-744 CE	Reign of Al-Walid-II
744 CE	Reign of Al-Yazid-III
744 CE	Reign of Ibrahim
744-750 CE	Reign of Marwan-II

- Yazid-I continued Muawiyah's decentralized model of governance, relying on his Provincial Governors and the tribal nobility. He abandoned Muawiyah's ambitious raids against the Byzantine Empire and strengthened Syria's military defences. No new territories were conquered during his reign.

Reign of Marwan-I

- Marwan Ibn al-Hakam (623-685 CE) was an Umayyad Caliph who took over the dynasty after Muawiyah-II. Marwan's short reign was marked by a civil war among the Umayyads as well as a war against Abdullah Bin Zubair who continued to rule over the Hejaz, Iraq, Egypt and parts of Syria.

Reign of Abd-al-Malik

- Abd-al-Malik Ibn Marwan (647-705 CE) was the fifth Umayyad Caliph, ruling from 685 CE until his death. He largely maintained his father's policies. He oversaw the Umayyad

Gold Coins issued by Abd-al-Malik

Caliphate's territorial and economic zenith.

- Tax surpluses from the provinces were forwarded to Damascus. He introduced a single Islamic currency in place of Byzantine and Sasanian coinage. He established Arabic as the language of the bureaucracy in place of Greek and Persian in Syria and Iraq, respectively. Another manifestation of this initiative was his founding of the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem.

The Dome of the Rock (Jerusalem), Umayyad, Stone masonry, wooden roof, decorated with glazed ceramic tiles, mosaics and gilt aluminium and bronze dome, 691-692 CE, with multiple renovations by Caliph Abd-al-Malik.

Reign of Al-Walid-I

- Al-Walid Ibn Abd-al-Malik (668-715 CE) ruled from 705-715 CE. He continued the expansion of the Islamic Empire that was sparked by his father and was an effective ruler. Al-Walid-I was the eldest son of Abd-al-Malik and succeeded him to the caliphate upon his death. He allowed Hajjaj Bin Yousaf to conquer Sindh.
- Al-Walid-I developed a welfare system, built hospitals, educational institutions and measures for the appreciation of art. He himself was a great fan of architecture. He restored and refurnished Masjid-e-Nabawi in Medina. Al-Walid-I also greatly expanded the military, building a strong navy.
- He was also known for his piety. Many stories tell of his continual reciting of the Holy Quran and the large feasts he would host for fasting persons during Ramadan. Al-Walid-I was succeeded by his brother Sulaiman.

The Great Masjid of Damascus, built by the Umayyad Caliph, Al-Walid-I between 708 CE and 715 CE.

Reign of Sulaiman

- Sulaiman Bin Abd-al-Malik (674-717 CE) was an Umayyad Caliph who ruled from 715 CE to 717 CE. His father was Abd-al-Malik and he was a younger brother of the previous caliph, Al-Walid-I.
- Sulaiman was political opponents of Hajjaj Bin Yousaf. However, Hajjaj died in 714 CE, so Sulaiman persecuted his political allies. Among these were the three famous Generals Qutaibah Bin Muslim, Musa Bin Nusair, and Muhammad Bin Qasim.

Gold Dinar minted under Sulaiman's rule (Damascus) in 715 CE or 716 CE

- Under his rule, expansion continued into mountainous parts of Iran such as Tabiristan. Sulaiman also ordered an expedition to Constantinople, but it was unsuccessful. In the domestic scene, he had built well in Makkah for pilgrims, and organized enforcement of prayers. Sulaiman was known for his exceptional oratory skills.
- He only ruled for two years. He broke with tradition by not maintaining a hereditary dynasty. He ignored his brothers and son, and appointed Umar Ibn Abd-al-Aziz as his successor on account of Umar's reputation as being one of the most wise, capable and pious persons of that era.

Reign of Umar-II

- Umar Ibn Abd-al-Aziz (680-720 CE) was an Umayyad Caliph who ruled from 717 CE to 720 CE. His father was Abd-al-Aziz, the Governor of Egypt. Umar was extremely pious and

disdainful of worldly luxuries. He preferred simplicity that had become a hallmark of the Umayyad life style.

- In an effort to bring the empire into greater conformity with the standards set by Hazrat Muhammad رَسُوْلُ اللهِ خَاتَمُ النَّبِیّٖن صَلَّی اللّٰہُ عَلَیْہِ وَعَلٰی اٰلِہٖ وَاَصْحَابِہٖ وَسَلَّمَ. Umar-II made a number of important religious reforms. He continued the welfare programmes of the last few Umayyad emperors, expanding them and including special programmes for orphans and the destitute. He also abolished the Jizya tax applied on non-Muslims who lived inside the Muslim state.
- His armies successfully resisted an attack from the Turks in Azerbaijan, and he put down a number of Kharijite rebellions. Umar is considered as one of the finest rulers in Islamic history. He was succeeded by his cousin Yazid-II.

Skills:

- Use a timeline to identify the time of Umayyad, and Abbasid's rule in Spain.
- Use a diagram to explain the similarities, and differences between Umayyad and Abbasid Dynasties.
- Read relevant books, search from Internet and gather information about the spread of Islam in the world.
- Find the location of Umayyad and Abbasid Dynasties in the modern world using a world map.

Advancements

- The Umayyads also oversaw rapid advancements of territory, extending from India in the east and Spain in the west. It spread over a vast area. The Umayyad Caliphate expanded the Islamic Empire into one of the largest empires in the history of the world. At its peak, the Umayyad Caliphate controlled the Middle East, parts of India, much of north Africa, and Spain. Historians believe that the Umayyad Caliphate had a population of around 62 million people, which was nearly 30% of the world's population at the time.

Do You Know?

- From the 7th through the 18th centuries CE, Islam spread across the globe. Muslim rulers extended their control throughout north Africa, west Africa, and Central Asia. During this time, Muslim rulers, soldiers, traders, Sufis, scholars, poets and architects all contributed to the shaping of unique Islamic culture.

Contributions

The Umayyads made several important contributions to the Islamic Empire. Many of their contributions had to do with unifying the large empire along with creating a common coinage, establishing Arabic as the official language throughout the empire, and standardizing weights and measures. They developed a new style of architecture known as Saracenic Architecture. The arches, the pillars, the minarets and domes came to India later. They also built some of the most revered buildings of Islamic history including the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem and the Umayyad Masjid in Damascus.

Skills:

- Enquire the revolutionary changes that took place in Arabia in the 7th century CE.
- Discover the importance of Muhammad Bin Qasim in spreading Islam in the subcontinent.
- Investigate the significant advancements of Umayyad and Abbasid Dynasties.

Abdul Rahman

One of the Umayyad leaders, Abdul Rahman, escaped to Spain where he established his own kingdom in the city of Cordoba. There the Umayyads continued to rule portions of Spain until the 14th century CE.

Importance of Muhammad Bin Qasim in spreading Islam in the Subcontinent

Muhammad Bin Qasim played an important role in spreading Islam in the subcontinent. Many non-Muslims embraced Islam due to him.

The rule of the Muslims started with the conquest of Sindh by Muhammad Bin Qasim in 712 CE. The immediate cause of Muhammad Bin Qasim's arrival in Sindh was the looting of Arab ships by pirates of Sindh. When this news reached Hajaj Bin Yousaf, he sent his nephew Muhammad Bin Qasim to conquer Sindh. The army under his command defeated 'Dahir' who was the Raja of Sindh at that time and captured the area upto Multan.

Conquest of Sindh in 712 CE is considered to speed up the process of Islam. Muhammad Bin Qasim set up many Masjids and Islamic schools in Sindh and Multan.

Muhammad Bin Qasim

Muhammad Bin Qasim Masjid, Sindh

Many Buddhists and lower-caste Hindus converted to Islam who lived a miserable and socially segregated life in Sindh and Multan. It is noted that Arabs did not force the locals to embrace Islam. They were rather impressed by the equality, caste-less system and social justice of Muslims. That's why today scholars call Sindh the gateway of Islam to other parts of India.

Abbasid Dynasty (750-1258 CE and 1261-1517 CE)

- The Abbasid Caliphate had two major periods. The first period lasted from 750-1258 CE. During this period, the Abbasids were strong leaders who controlled a vast territory and created a culture that is often referred as the Golden Age. The first capital city of the Abbasids was Kufa. However, they founded and built the city of Baghdad as their new capital in 762 CE.
- In 1258 CE, the capital city of Baghdad was sacked by the Mongol Ruler Hulagu Khan causing the Abbasids to flee to Egypt. The second period lasted from 1261-1517 CE. During this time, the Abbasid Caliphate was located in Cairo, Egypt. While the Abbasids were still considered the religious leaders of the Islamic world, a different group called the Mamluks held the true political and military power.

Map of Abbasid Dynasty

Contributions of Some Important Caliphs of Abbasid Dynasty

Abu Al-Abbas Abdullah Ibn Muhammad as-Saffah

Abu Al-Abbas Abdullah Ibn Muhammad as-Saffah was the first Abbasid Caliph. His rule remained from 750 CE to 754 CE. He made efforts to consolidate and rebuild the caliphate. His supporters were represented in the new Government. Education was encouraged and the first paper mills were set up in Samarkand. Army was made powerful with the concern that there would be a return of Umayyad power. Abu al-Abbas sought out all the remaining members of the Umayyad family to have them executed. Abu al- Abbas died in 754 CE, after ruling four years. He was succeeded by his brother, Al-Mansur.

Al-Mansur

- Al-Mansur (714-775 CE) was the second Abbasid Caliph who founded Baghdad in 762 CE. He reigned from 754 CE to 775 CE. Al-Mansur was concerned with the solidity of his regime after the death of his brother.
- During his reign, literature and scholarly work in the Islamic world began to emerge in full force. Al-Mansur died in 775 CE on his way to Makkah to perform Hajj.

Al-Mahdi

- Al-Mahdi (775–785 CE), was the third Abbasid Caliph. He succeeded his father, Al-Mansur. His peaceful reign continued with the policies of his predecessors.

- The cosmopolitan city of Baghdad blossomed during Al-Mahdi's reign. Al-Mahdi continued to expand the Abbasid administration, creating new diwans, or departments.

Timeline of Abbasid's Rule	
750 CE	Fall of the Umayyad Caliphate and Started of the Abbasid Caliphate
750 CE	Death of Imam Ibrahim, the leader of the Abbasids. He was succeeded by his brother Abu-al-Abbas
750-754 CE	Reign of Abu Abbas As-Saffah
754-775 CE	Reign of Al-Mansur
756-788 CE	Reign of Abdul Rahman-I over the Emirate of Cordoba in Spain
775-785 CE	Reign of Al-Mahdi of the Abbasid Caliphate
785-786 CE	The reign of Al-Hadi
786-809 CE	The reign of Haroon Al Rashid
809-813 CE	Reign of Al-Amin
813-833 CE	Reign of Al-Ma'mun
833-842 CE	Reign of Al-Mu'tasim
842-847 CE	Reign of Al-Wathik
847-861 CE	Reign of Al-Mutawakkil
861-862 CE	Reign of Al-Muntasir
862-866 CE	Reign of Al-Mustain.
866-869 CE	Reign of Al-Mutazz
869-870 CE	Reign of Al-Muhtadi
870-892 CE	Reign of Al-Mutamid
892-902 CE	Reign of Al-Mutadid
902-1258 CE	Reign of Al-Muktafi, Reign of al-Muqtadir, Reign of al-Qahir and many others
1258 CE	The Mongols conquered the Abbasid Caliphate

Haroon-al-Rashid

- Haroon-al-Rashid (763-809 CE) was most famous Abbasid Caliph. He ruled from 786 CE to 809 CE. Haroon became caliph when he was in early 20s.
- Haroon built a palace in Baghdad, far grander and more beautiful than that of any caliph before him. He established his court there. He also established the legendary library 'Bayt-al-Hikma (House of Wisdom)' in Baghdad. He was very anxious that his people should be treated justly by the officers of the Government. So, he sometimes disguised himself at night and went about through the streets and bazaars to understand the problems of masses.

Gold Dinar of Haroon-al-Rashid

Do You Know?

- Haroon-al-Rashid' son al-Ma'mun led a large army into Egypt to put down the revolt. While there he ordered the breaching of the Great Pyramid of Giza looking for knowledge and treasure.

Al-Mu'tasim

- Al-Mu'tasim (796-842 CE) was the eighth Abbasid Caliph. He ruled from 833 CE to 842 CE . While his Generals led the fight against internal rebellions, Al-Mu'tasim himself led the sole major external campaign of the period in 838 CE against the Byzantine Empire. His armies defeated Emperor Theophilos and sacked the city of Amorium.
- The great Arab mathematician Al-Kindi (801-873 CE) was employed by Al-Mu'tasim, and tutored the Caliph's son. Al-Kindi had served at the Bayt-al-Hikma. Al-Mu'tasim died in 842 CE and was succeeded by his son, Al-Wathiq.

Al-Kindi

Advancements

- The Abbasids vanquished the Umayyad Dynasty in 750 CE, supporting the mawali, or non-Arab Muslims, by moving the capital to Baghdad in 762 CE. The Abbasid Caliphate ruled over a large empire that included the Middle East, western Asia and north east Africa including Egypt.

Golden Age of Islam

- The early part of the Abbasid rule was a time of peace and prosperity. Great advances were made in many areas of science, mathematics and medicine. New coins were introduced.

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Schools for higher education and libraries were built throughout the Empire. The culture flourished as Arabic art and architecture reached new heights.

- During the Golden Age of Islam, Arab and Persian and other countries scholars were able to build on the information they translated from the Greeks and others. Abbasid period lasted from around 750 CE to 1258 CE. It is often referred to as the Golden Age of Islam.

Bayt-al-Hikma, Baghdad

Do You Know?

- Ibn-al-Haytham (965-040 CE), was a lagendary mathematician and astronomer of the Islamic Golden Age. His most influential work is titled 'Kitab-al-Manazir (Book of Optics).' He is known as the father of modern optics.

Fall of the Abbasids

- The early 12th centurey CE saw the rise of the Mongol Empire in eastern Asia. The Mongols conquered China and then began their march towards the Middle East. In 1258 CE, the Mongols conquered the capital city of Baghdad and the Caliph was murdered.

MAIN POINTS

1. The Umayyad Caliphate ruled the Islamic Empire from 661-750 CE.
2. Muawiyah-I (602-680 CE), was a Muslim leader and founder of the Umayyad Dynasty of Caliphs.
3. Al-Walid-I (668-715 CE) restored and refurnished Masjid-e-Nabawi in Medina.
4. Umar Ibn Abd-al-Aziz (680-720 CE) was a legendary Umayyad Caliph who ruled from 717 CE to 720 CE.
5. The Umayyads built the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem and the Umayyad Masjid in Damascus, Syria.
6. Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered Sindh in 712 CE and he played an important role in spreading Islam in the subcontinent.
7. The Abbasid Caliphate had two major periods. The first period lasted from 750-1258 CE and the second period lasted from 1261-1517 CE.
8. Abu Al-Abbas Abdullah Ibn Muhammad as-Saffah (721-754 CE) was the first Abbasid Caliph.
9. Abu Al-Abbas Abdullah Ibn Muhammad as-Saffah was the founder of the Abbasid Dynasty who ruled from 750 CE to 754 CE.
10. Al-Mansur was the second Abbasid Caliph who founded Baghdad in 762 CE.
11. Haroon-al-Rashid (763-908 CE) was most famous Abbasid Caliph who ruled from 786 CE to 809 CE. He established the legendary library 'Bayt-al-Hikma (House of Wisdom)' in Baghdad.
12. Golden Age of Islam remained from around 750 CE to 1258 CE.
13. Abbasids made great advances in many areas of science, mathematics, medicine, astronomy and architecture, etc.

EXERCISE

Q.1: Tick (✓) the correct answer.

i. Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered Sindh in:

(a) 709 CE (b) 710 CE
(c) 711 CE (d) 712 CE

ii. Haroon-al-Rashid was most famous Abbasid Caliph who ruled from 786 CE to:

(a) 796 CE (b) 800 CE
(c) 805 CE (d) 809 CE

iii. Umar Ibn Abd-al-Aziz's rule started in:

(a) 715 CE (b) 716 CE
(c) 717 CE (d) 718 CE

iv. The early 12th century CE saw the rise of the Mongol Empire in eastern:

(a) Europe (b) Asia

(c) Africa (d) America

v. City of Baghdad was founded by:

(a) Al-Mansur (b) Al-Mahdi

(c) Al-Mu'tasim (d) Al-Ma'mun

Q. 2: Give short answers of the following:

i. Who was Muawiyah-I ?
ii. When did Abbasids reclaim the caliphate from Cairo, Egypt?
iii. Who was Marwan-I?
iv. When did the Abbasids vanquish the Umayyad Dynasty?
v. When did Muhammad Bin Qasim arrive in subcontinent?

Q. 3: Write the answers of the following in detail:

i. Describe the significant advancements of Umayyads.
ii. Discuss the advancements of Abbasids Dynasty.
iii. Describe the arrival of Muhammad Bin Qasim in the Subcontinent.
iv. Compare the advancement of Abbasid and Umayyad Dynasties.
v. Write a note on any two caliphs of Umayyad Dynasty.
vi. Write a note on the contributions of any two caliphs of Abbasid Dynasty.

Learning Activities

The Teacher will:

- Use a timeline to identify the time of Umayyad Dynasty.
- Use a timeline to identify the time of Abbasid Dynasty.
- Use a map to find the location of Umayyad and Abbasid Dynasties in the modern world.
- Use Internet, Books, Magazines, etc. to explore and gather information about Muhammad Bin Qasim, Al-Kindi and Ibn-al-Haytham.

Critical Thinking:

Critical thinking Questions about Umayyad and Abbasid Dynasties:

1. How did the Umayyads impact the Islamic Dynasty?
2. In what ways did the Abbasid Dynasty differ from the Umayyad Dynasty?
3. Why did the Abbasids overthrew the Umayyads?
4. What were five achievements of the Islamic Golden Age?
5. What are the major impacts of Muhammad Bin Qasim's expedition?
6. Why did the Abbasid Dynasty fall?

Classroom Project

- Collect information (life period, pictures, important work and inventions, etc.) about the famous Muslim scientists of the Golden Age of Islam. Make a chart and display in the classroom.

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Chapter 3

MUSLIM DYNASTIES AND CRUSADES

Students' Learning Outcomes:

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Briefly explain Seljuk, Fatimid, Ayyubid, Safavid and Ottoman Dynasties.
- Describe the social structure of Seljuk, Ayyubid, Fatimid, Safavid and Ottoman Dynasties.
- Trace the causes and events of Crusades and explore its consequences.

Seljuk Dynasty (1037-1194 CE)

The Seljuk Dynasty was founded by Tughril Beg (993–1063 CE) and his brother Chaghri Beg (989–1060 CE) in 1037 CE. It was a Turkish Dynasty based in Central Anatolia. From their homelands near the Aral Sea, the Seljuks advanced first into Khurasan, then into Persia and Anatolia. The Seljuks won the battle of Manzikert in 1071 CE and conquered most of Anatolia from the Byzantine Empire. This conquest of Seljuk became one of the reasons for the First Crusade (1095-1099 CE). It was weakened during the first two Crusades. The Seljuk Empire was invaded by the Mongols around 1194 CE.

The Seljuks are regarded as the cultural descendants of the western Turks. In present-days, they were inhabitants of Azerbaijan, Turkey,and Turkmenistan.

Tughril Beg

Contributions of Seljuk Rulers

- The Seljuk played a major role in medieval history by creating a barrier to Europe against the Mongol invaders from the East, defending the Islamic world against Crusaders from the west, and conquering large parts of the Byzantine Empire. Under Tughril Beg rule, the Seljuks assumed the leadership of the Islamic World by establishing political mastery over the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad. Tughril Beg ruled Great Seljuk Empire until his death in 1063. His nephew Alp Arslan succeeded him as Sultan.
- Sultan Alp Arslan became the second ruler of the Great Seljuk Empire in 1063 CE. Sultan Alp Arslan (the Lion-Hearted), opened the gates of Anatolia to Turks in 1071 CE by defeating the

Byzantine army. He is remembered for his heroism and war strategies.

- The Seljuk power was at its zenith under Malik Shah-I (1055-1092 CE). Although Malik Shah -I was the nominal head of the Seljuk state, his vizier Nizam-al-Mulk (1018-1092 CE) held near absolute power during his reign. Malik Shah-I spent his reign fighting war against the Karakhanids on the eastern side, and establishing order in the Caucasus.

Map of Seljuk Dynasty

- Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud-I (1087-1094 CE) succeeded Malik Shah-I as sultan, but he did not gain control of the empire built by Malik Shah and Alp Arslan. Mahmud-II's reign (1105-1118 CE) is recognized for the extensive administrative, military, and social and economic reforms. Tughril-III (1169-1194 CE) was the last sultan of Seljuk Empire. Ala-ud-Din Tekish, Shah of Khwarazmian Empire defeated Tughril-III and the Seljuk Empire collapsed in 1194 CE.

Timeline: Main Rulers of Seljuk Dynasty	
1037-1063 CE	Reign of Tughril I (Tughril Beg)
1063-1072 CE	Reign of Alp Arslan
1072-1092 CE	Reign of Malik Shah-I

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1092-1094 CE	Reign of Mahmud-I
1094-1105 CE	Reign of Barkiyaruq
1105 CE	Reign of Malik Shah-II
1105-1118 CE	Reign of Mahmud-II
1118-1153 CE	Reign of Ahmad Sanjar
1153-1159 CE	Reign of Muhammad Shah
1159-1161 CE	Reign of Suleiman Shah
1161-1176 CE	Reign of Arslan Shah
1176-1194 CE	Reign of Tughril-III

Social Structure

- The Seljuks introduced social and political stability to their conquered territories through institution building. They are also remembered as great supporters of Persian culture, art, literature, and language.

Do You Know?

- Maulana Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Rumi (1207–1273 CE), was a legendary sufi mystic-poet from Persia who lived in Konya. His expression of Islam emphasized personal mysticism, religious tolerance, and divine unity. Rumi wrote famous poetry about his mystical experiences.

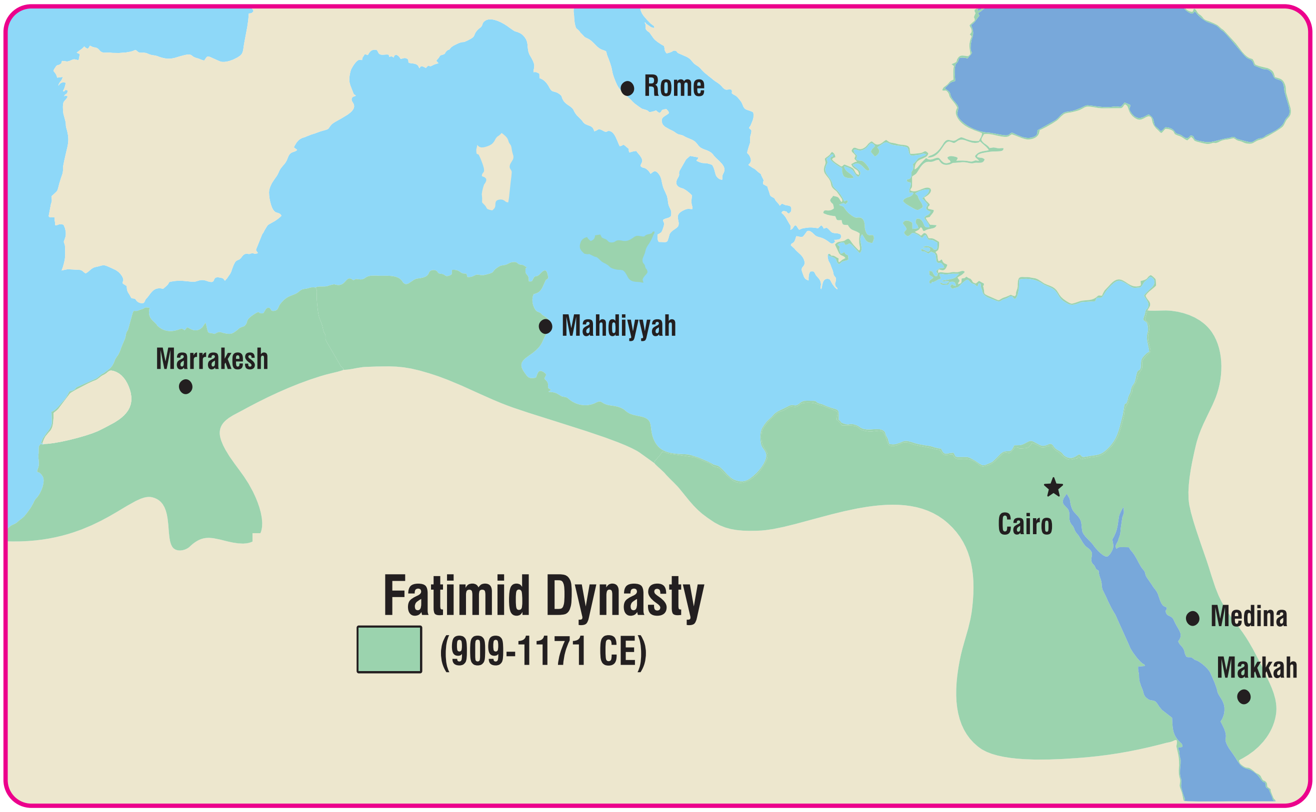
Pottery and Carpets of Seljuk's Dynasty

- They, furthermore, patronized the art and intellectual culture. Although the Seljuks were Turks, but much of their emerging cultural forms were influenced by Persian. The madrasas of Sivas and the Mevlana Museum in Konya are among the most notable examples of their architecture.
- The Seljuk Dynasty brought significant social changes. Anatolia became Islamized. They invited many Persian and Arab leaders into the legal, political, and religious system.

Mevlana Museum, Konya

Fatimid Dynasty (909-1171 CE)

- The Fatimid Dynasty ruled in much of north Africa from 909 CE to 1171 CE. The Fatimids belonged to the Ismaili Shia faith. Abdullah-al-Mahdi Billah (873-934 CE), was the founder of the Fatimid Caliphate. The Fatimids claimed descent from Hazrat Fatimah رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہا .
- The first Caliph, Abdullah-al-Mahdi Billah, established his capital at Raqqada (909-921 CE), Tunisia.
- Under the Fatimids, Egypt became the center of the empire. At its peak, north Africa, Sicily, Palestine, Syria, the Red Sea coast of Africa, Yemen, and Hejaz were under the control of the Fatimids. During the reign of Fatmids, Egypt flourished and developed an extensive trade network in both the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean which eventually determined the economic course of Egypt during the High Middle Ages. They built many historical buildings like Masjid of Mahdiya, Tunisia in 916 CE, Al-Azhar Masjid, Cario in 972 CE and the great Al-Hakim Masjid, Cario in 1013 CE.



Map of Fatimid Dynasty

- In 1171 CE, Sultan Salah-ud-Din Ayubi had become the real master of Egypt, and the Fatimid Dynasty. Thus, Fatimids were overthrow by Sultan Salah-ud-Din Ayubi and established Ayyubid Dynasty.

Mahdiya Masjid, Tunisia

Al-Azhar Masjid, Cario

Social Structure

- Cairo became the most important cultural center in the Islamic world under Fatimids. It was the major center for the production of pottery, glass, metalwork, rock-crystal, ivory, wood carving, and textile.
- Fatimid architecture and architectural decoration played a critical role in Fatimid ceremonial and procession. The Great Masjid of Mahdiya in Tunisia and Al-Aqmar Masjid in Cairo are worth seeing. Fatimid's rule was renowned for tolerance, as Muslims, Christians and Jews occupied significant public offices, appointed purely on merit.
- Fatimids also appeared to have valued women's contributions, which were almost non-existent at that time within the world. It became the economic and cultural center of the region.

Al-Aqmar Masjid, Cairo

Ayyubid Dynasty (1171-1260 CE)

Salah-ud-Din Ayubi (1137-1193 CE) was the founder of the Ayyubid Dynasty. In his reign, Egypt became the leading Muslim state in the region. Ayyubids ruled Egypt, Syria, Yemen, Makkah, Hejaz and northern Iraq in the 12th and 13th centuries CE. The Sultanate decentralized after Salah-ud-Din's death, which ultimately proved to be a fundamental weakness. It actually fell to descendants of slaves to whom Salah-ud-Din allowed more freedom, the Mamluks.

The Ayyubids are remembered for both fighting and negotiating with the Christian Crusaders. They fought many years against the Crusaders. Salah-ud-Din Ayubi and Al-Kamil (1177-1238 CE) signed treaties with the Crusaders, the later returning Jerusalem to Christian rule for ten years.

Sultan Salah-ud-Din Ayubi

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Map of Ayyubid Dynasty

Timeline: Sultan of Ayyubid Dynasty	
1174–1193 CE	Sultan Salah-ud-Din
1193–1198 CE	Al-Aziz
1198–1200 CE	Al-Mansur
1200–1218 CE	Al-Adil I
1218–1238 CE	Al-Kamil
1238–1240 CE	Al-Adil II
1240–1249	As-Salih Ayyub
1250–1250	Shajar al-durr (a woman)
1250–1254	Al-Ashraf

Social Structure

- Ayyubid reign was an era of social and economic prosperity. The patronage of the Ayyubids led to a revival in intellectual activity in the Islamic world. In art, the Ayyubids are known especially for their works in inlaid metalwork and ceramics, particularly luster and underglaze-painted wares.
- Ayyubids established religious schools, hospitals and introduced public education. Sultan Salah-ud-Din Ayubi and his successors were patrons of the art and sciences. They issued coins of different types. Although Cairo's famous Al-Azhar University was founded by the Fatimid Dynasty, but it became a leading center for scholarship, eventually gaining the reputation as the premier institute of learning in the Muslim world under the Ayyubids.
- The Ayyubid Dynasty had a transformative effect on the region. The patronage of the Ayyubids led to a revival in intellectual activity in the Islamic world. On the whole, the Arabic culture and language dominated the Ayyubid Empire.

Safavid Dynasty (1501-1736 CE)

- The Safavid Dynasty was founded by Shah Ismail (1487-1524 CE) in 1501 CE. Ismail was crowned Shah of Persia at Tabriz. Later he captured Shiraz, Mesopotamia and Iraq. He thus became master of Najaf and Karbala. The Safavid Dynasty was one of the most significant ruling dynasties of Iran from 1501 to 1736 CE. Shah Ismail was succeeded by his son Shah Tahmasp (1524-1576). Tahmasp himself was interested in painting and was a good calligrapher.
- The Safavids controlled all of which is now Iran, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Armenia, parts of Iraq, Kuwait, Afghanistan, Turkey,

Shah Ismail

Syria, Pakistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan etc.

Map of Safavid Dynasty

Do You Know?

- The Safavid order, also called the Safaviyya, was a tariqa (Sufi order) founded by the Kurdish mystic Safi-ud-Din Ardabili (1252-1334 CE).

Social Structure

- Safavids rule revived of Iran as an economic stronghold between East and West. They established an efficient state and bureaucracy based upon "checks and balances". The Persians were a well-educated, well-mannered and well-behaved people.
- A very hard form of exercise which Persian greatly enjoyed was hunting. Polo-match was a common game.
- The Persian society during the Safavids was that of a hierarchy, with the Shah at the apex of the hierarchical pyramid.

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Timeline: Safavid Shahs of Iran	
1501-1524 CE	Reign of Ismail-I
1524-1576 CE	Reign of Tahmasp-I
1576-1578 CE	Reign of Ismail-II
1578-1587 CE	Reign of Muhammad Khodabanda
1587-1629 CE	Reign of Abbas-I
1629-1642 CE	Reign of Safi
1642-1666 CE	Reign of Abbas-II
1666-1694 CE	Reign of Sulaiman-I
1694-1722 CE	Reign of Sultan Husayn-I
1722-1732 CE	Reign of Tahmasp-II
1732-1736 CE	Reign of Abbas-III

- They demonstrated cultural blending from the mix of Europeans, Chinese, and Persians. Cultural blending was caused by migration, pursuit of religious freedom, trade, and conquest. Their architectural innovations and patronage for fine arts are worth mentioning. They contributed in spreading Islam in Iran, as well as major parts of the Caucasus, Anatolia, the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia etc. The famous Shah Masjid was built by Safavids in 1629 CE in Isfahan, Iran.

Shah Masjid, Isfahan, Iran

Ottoman Dynasty (1299-1923 CE)

Osman I

- The Ottoman Dynasty was founded by Osman I, a leader of the Turkish tribes in Anatolia in 1299 CE. Osman I expanded his kingdom, uniting many of the independent states of Anatolia under one rule.
- The Ottoman Turks set up a formal Government and expanded their territory. Their important rulers were Osman I, Orhan, Murad-I and Bayezid-I. In 1453 CE, Mehmed II the Conqueror led the Ottoman Turks conquered the ancient city of Constantinople (Istanbul, Turkey), the Byzantine Empire's capital.
- Later, due to successful military campaigns by his successors, the Ottomans expanded their holdings into Byzantine Anatolia and soon also occupied large parts of the Balkans. Osman I established a formal Government and allowed for religious tolerance over the people he conquered. The Ottoman Dynasty ruled a large portion of the Middle East and Eastern Europe for over 600 years. It was finally dissolved in 1923 CE, becoming the country of Turkey.

Map of Ottoman Dynasty

- The leader and administrator of the Ottoman Dynasty was called the Sultan. The title of Sultan was inherited by the eldest son.
- The elite battle troops of the Sultan were called Janissaries. These soldiers were selected from Christian families at a young age. They were considered slaves, but were treated well and paid a regular salary.
- Over the next 150 years, the Ottoman Dynasty continued to expand. The most powerful Dynasty in the land at the time was the Byzantine Dynasty (Eastern Roman Dynasty). In 1453 CE, Mehmed II the Conqueror, led the Ottoman Dynasty in capturing Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantium Dynasty. He turned Istanbul into the capital of the Ottoman Dynasty and renamed it Istanbul. The Sultan Ahmad Masjid also known as 'Blue Masjid' is an Ottoman era historical imperial masjid, located in Istanbul, Turkey. For the next several hundred years, the Ottoman Dynasty was one of the largest and most powerful Dynasties in the world.

Blue Masjid, Istanbul, Turkey

- The Ottoman Dynasty began to decline in the late 16th century CE. It ceased to expand and began to face economic competition from India and Europe. Internal corruption and poor leadership led to a steady decline until the Dynasty was abolished and the country of Turkey was declared a republic in 1923 CE.

Timeline of Ottoman Dynasty	
1299 CE	Osman I founded the Ottoman Dynasty.
1389 CE	The Ottomans conquered most of Serbia.
1453 CE	Mehmed II captured Istanbul putting an end to the Byzantine Dynasty.
1517 CE	Ottomans conquered Egypt bringing Egypt into the Dynasty.
1520 CE	Sulaiman the Magnificent becomes ruler of the Ottoman Dynasty.

1529 CE	The Siege of Vienna.
1533 CE	The Ottomans conquered Iraq.
1551 CE	The Ottomans conquered Libya.
1566 CE	Sulaiman died.
1569 CE	Much of Istanbul burnt in a great fire.
1683 CE	The Ottomans were defeated at the Battle of Vienna.
1699 CE	The Ottomans gave up control of Hungary to Austria.
1718 CE	Beginning of the Tulip period.
1821 CE	The Greek War of Independence started.
1914 CE	The Ottomans joined the side of the Central Powers in World War I.
1923 CE	The Ottoman Dynasty was dissolved and the Republic of Turkey founded by revolutionary Kemal Ataturk.

Do You Know?

- The Sultan lived in the Topkapi Palace in Istanbul, Turkey. The Sultan moved to a different room in the palace every night because he was scared of being assassinated.

Social Structure

The Ottoman Dynasty was organized into a very complicated social structure because it was a large, multi-ethnic and multi-religious dynasty. Ottoman society was divided between Muslims and non-Muslims. They included soldiers (sword), scientists, poets, lawyers, merchants, artisans, farmers and herders, etc. which helped the dynasty to flourish. Religion played an important role in the Ottoman Dynasty. The Muslim architects were famous for their masjids and bridges.

Topkapi Palace, Istanbul

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The Ottoman Empire was famous for the quality of its gold, jewellery and silversmith.

Jewellery of Ottoman Dynasty

The Ottomans themselves were Muslims, however, they did not force people of the conquered area to accept Islam. They allowed Christians and Jews to worship without discrimination. People in the Ottoman Dynasty wore fur-lined, embroidered kaftans.

Do You Know?

- Hagia Sophia was originally built in 537 CE by the eastern Roman Emperor Justinian I. It was formally called the Church of the Holy Wisdom. After the fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Empire in 1453 CE, it was converted into a masjid by Mehmet II the Conqueror.

Crusades

The Crusades were a series of wars during the Middle Ages where the Christians of Europe tried to regain control of Jerusalem and the Holy Land from the Muslims. Jerusalem was important to Jewish people as it was the site of the original temple to Allah Almighty built by Hazrat Suleman (عليه السلام). It was important to the Muslims because it is where they believe Hazrat Muhammad رسول الله خاتم النبيين صلى الله عليه وعلى اله واصحابه وسلم ascended to heaven. It was important to Christians as it is where they believe Christ was crucified and rose again.

There were around 30,000 soldiers from Europe in the first Crusade, they were made up of

knights, peasants, and other commoners. Some saw the army as a way to get rich and tried out their fighting skills, while others saw it as a way into heaven. There were a number of Crusades that took place over the course of 200 years starting in 1095 CE.

1. The First Crusade (1095-1099 CE)

The First Crusade was a military compaign by western Europe forces to recapture the Holy City of Jerusalam and the Holy Land from Muslim control. Thye Crusaders defeated the Seljuk Turks and took the control of Jerusalem.

A Scene of Jerusalam

2. The Second Crusade (1147-1149 CE)

In 1146 CE, the city of Edessa in Greece was conquered by the Turks. Then a Second Crusade was launched but was unsuccessful. Sultan Nur-ud-Din Zangi (1118–1174 CE), is regarded as an important figure of the Second Crusade.

3. The Third Crusade (1187-1192 CE)

In 1187 CE, Sultan Salah-ud-Din Ayubi recaptured the city of Jerusalem from the Christians.

The Third Crusade was led by Emperor Barbarossa of Germany, King Philip Augustus of France, and King Richard the Lionheart of England. Richard the Lionheart fought Salah-ud-Din Ayubi's Muslim warriors in Palestine for several years but he failed to conquer Jerusalem.

4. The Fourth Crusade (1202-1204 CE)

The Fourth Crusade was a western European armed expedition originally intended to conquer Muslim-controlled Jerusalem. Pope Innocent III called for the Fourth Crusade to liberate Jerusalem from Muslim rule but the Crusaders attacked Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire. The sack of Constantinople occurred in 1204 CE and the Crusader armies captured, looted, and destroyed parts of Constantinople. After the Fourth Crusade, some more Crusade Wars were also fought.

Causes of Crusades

- The preaching of the holy war against the Muslims by Pope Urban II was the immediate cause of the Crusades. The initial Crusade began when the Seljuk Turks took control of the Holy Land.
- In 1070 CE, when the Turks took control, they refused the Christian pilgrims to visit their areas. Byzantine Emperor Alexius-I called for help from the Pope to push them out of the Holy Land.
- The Pope helped to gather an army, primarily with the help of the Franks and the Roman Dynasty.
- With the establishment of the Muslim rule in Syria and Palestine, the Christians desired more freedom of religion, worship and security of life and property. The religious fanaticism was mixed with other worldly motives such as greed, loot, and plunder.

Consequences of Crusades

- The Crusades produced many important consequences on the world. Crusades brought Europe into close contact with the Muslims world.
- The Crusades produced the interest of Europe in the field of trade and commerce.
- When the European returned to their countries, they established markets of the eastern goods.
- The western people began to feel the necessity of eastern goods. As a result the commercial activities between the west and east led to the maritime trade in the Mediterranean.
- The Christian nations of Europe were greatly impressed by Muslim culture, art and learning, which they acquired from them. Thus began the dawn of European Renaissance of science and learning.

MAIN POINTS

1. The Seljuk Dynasty was founded by Tughril Beg (993–1063 CE) and his brother Chaghri Beg (989–1060 CE) in 1037 CE.
2. The Seljuks won the Battle of Manzikert in 1071 CE and conquered most of Anatolia (Asia Minor) from the Byzantine Empire.
3. The Fatimid Dynasty ruled much of north Africa from 909 CE to 1171 CE.
4. Abdullah-al-Mahdi Billah (873-934 CE), was the founder of the Fatimid Caliphate.
5. Cairo's famous Al-Azhar University was founded by the Fatimid Dynasty
6. Fatimids built many historical buildings like the great Masjid of Mahdiya, Tunisia in 916 CE, Al-Azhar Masjid, Cario in 972 CE and Al-Hakim Masjid, Cario in 1013 CE.
7. Salah-ud-Din Ayubi (1137-1193 CE) was the founder of the Ayyubid Dynasty who fought many years against the Crusaders.
8. The Safavid Dynasty was founded by Shah Ismail (1487-1524 CE) in 1501 CE.
9. The Ottoman Dynasty was founded by Osman I, a leader of the Turkish tribes in Anatolia in 1299 CE.
10. In 1453 CE, Mehmed II the Conqueror conquered the ancient city of Constantinople (Turkey), the Byzantine Empire's capital and renamed it Istanbul.
11. The Ottoman Dynasty ruled a large portion of the Middle East and Eastern Europe for over 600 years.
12. The Ottoman Dynasty was abolished and the country of Turkey was declared a republic in 1923 CE.
13. The Crusades were a series of wars during the Middle Ages where the Christians of Europe tried to regain control of Jerusalem and the Holy Land from the Muslims.
14. Sultan Nur-ud-Din Zangi (1118–1174 CE), is regarded as an important figure of the Second Crusade.
15. In 1146 CE, the city of Edessa in Greece was conquered by the Turks.
16. In 1187 CE, Sultan Salah-ud-Din Ayubi, recaptured the city of Jerusalem.
17. The crusades produced the interest of Europe in the field of trade and commerce.

EXERCISE

Q.1: Tick (✓) the correct answer.

i. Ottoman Dynasty was formed in

(a) 1293 CE (b) 1295 CE

(c) 1297 CE (d) 1299 CE

ii. The Safavid Dynasty was founded in 1501 CE by:

(a) Shah Ismail (b) Osman I

(c) Tughril Beg (d) Salah-ud-Din Ayubi

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iii. The Ayyubid Dynasty was established in:

(a) Turkey (b) Iran

(c) Jordan (d) Egypt

iv. Sultan Salah-ud-Din Ayubi recaptured Jerusalam in:

(a) 1171 CE (b) 1187 CE

(c) 1190 CE (d) 1193 CE

v. The Second Crusade was fought in:

(a) 1095 CE (b) 1140 CE

(c) 1147 CE (d) 1187 CE

Q. 2: Give short answers of the following:

i. Who founded the Safavid dynasty?

ii. What is meant by Janissaries?

iii. When and how was the Seljuk Daynasty formed?

iv. What is meant by Crusade?

v. Who was Sultan Salah-ud-Din Ayubi?

Q. 3: Write the answers of the following in detail:

i. Highlight briefly the Saljuk Dynasty.

ii. What was the social structure of Fatimids? Discuss.

iii. Write a note on social structure of Ayyubid Dynasty.

iv. Describe the Ottoman Dynasty.

v. Write the main events of Crusades.

vi. Describe the Safavid Dynasty.

Learning Activities

The Teacher will:

1. Make timelines of the Seljuk, Fatimid, Ayyubid, Safavid and Ottoman Dynasties.
2. Use a world map to identify the location of the Seljuk, Fatimid, Ayyubid, Safavid and Ottoman Dynasties.
3. Examine, and discuss, the causes of the decline of Seljuk, Fatimid, Ayyubid, Safavid and Ottoman Dynasties.

Critical Thinking:

Critical thinking Questions about Muslim Dynasties and Crusades:

1. How did the Seljuk Empire impact society?
2. What was the conflict between Seljuk and Ayyubid?
3. Why did the Fatimid empire collapse?
4. What factors allowed the Ottomans to rise to power?
5. What issues led to the Crusades?

Classroom Project

- As the Ottoman Empire expanded, it adapted the culture of numerous regions under its rule and beyond, being particularly influenced by Turk, Greek, Roman, Islamic, and Persian cultures. Make a project on the culture and contributions of the Ottoman Dynasty.

Chapter 4

MUSLIMS IN SOUTH ASIA

(Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire)

Students' Learning Outcomes:

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

Delhi Sultanate

- Explain the reasons for Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi's invasion of the subcontinent seventeen times.
- Outline the reasons why Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori invaded India.
- Trace the origins of the Mamluk Dynasty and describe their rule in the subcontinent.
- Describe some important contributions of Iltutmish as a ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty.
- Explore how Khiljis took over the Delhi Sultanate.
- Describe the internal and external threats Khiljis had.
- Identify the most significant Khilji ruler and his greatest contribution to bring peace to the region.
- Explain how Tughlaqs replaced the Khiljis.
- Enlist some contributions of the Lodhi Rulers.

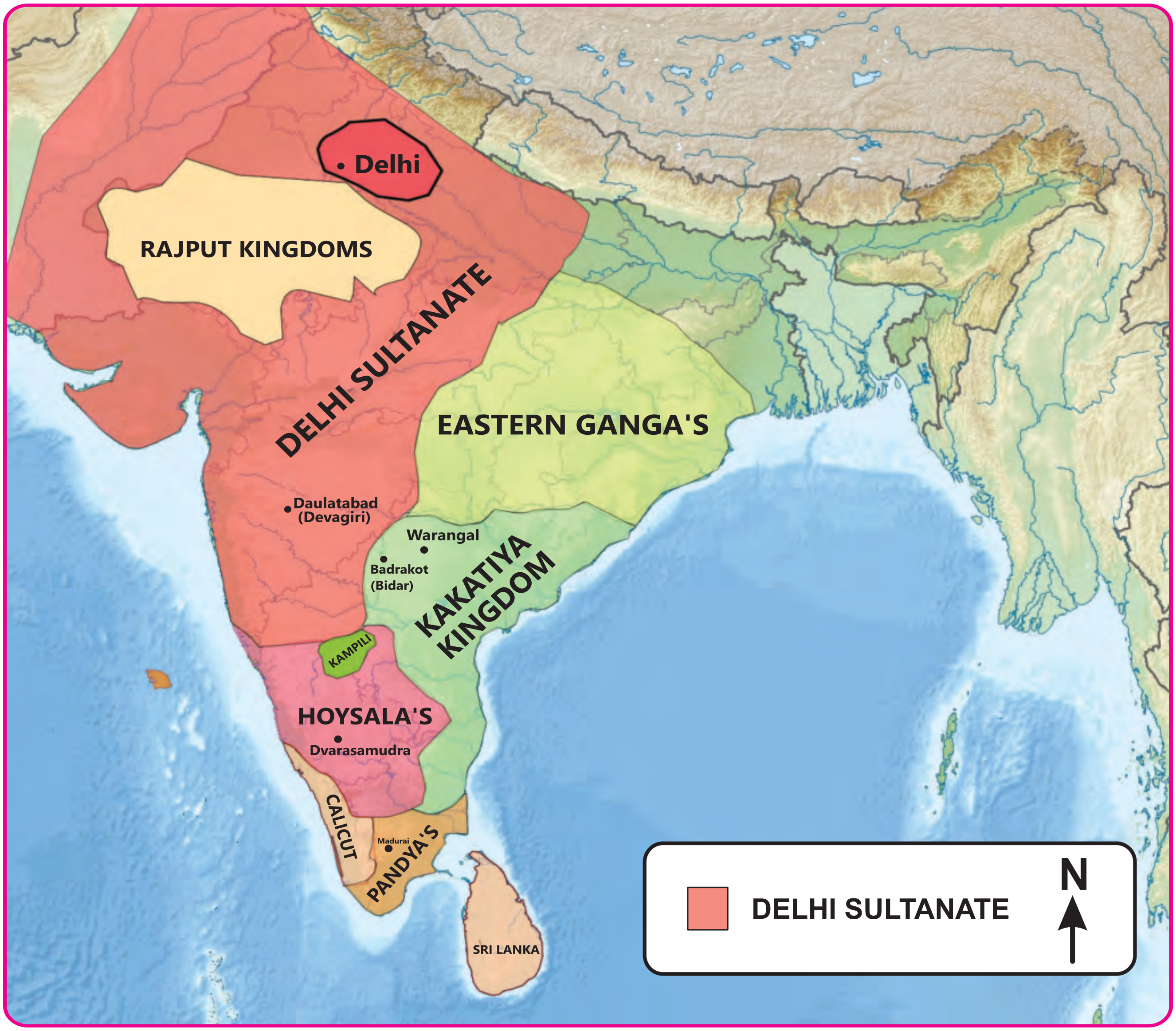
Mughal Empire

- Trace the origins of the first Mughal ruler Babar, and explore the reasons for his invasion of the subcontinent.
- Describe how the First Battle of Panipat marked the beginnings of the Mughal Era in the subcontinent.
- Explain the contributions of Babar.
- Explain some contributions of Humayun as a Mughal Emperor.
- Describe the greatest contribution of Sher Shah Suri with examples.
- Analyze why Akbar is considered the greatest Mughal ruler.
- Describe the historical significance of the Second Battle of Panipat in the establishment of the Mughal Era in the subcontinent.
- Enlist major enemies of Akbar and explain how he defeated them.
- Describe different achievements Jahangir made during his reign.
- Describe Nur Jahan's contributions in Jahangir's achievements.
- Describe some architectural achievements of Shah Jahan.
- Describe who Marathas were, and how they became the strongest enemy of the Mughals.
- Explain why Aurangzeb started to lose his power gradually.
- Describe Bahadur Shah Zafar's reign as the last Mughal Emperor.
- Explain how the British took over the subcontinent.
- Describe the challenges faced by Muslims in subcontinent.

Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526 CE)

Muslim rule was established in northern India under Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, who founded the Delhi Sultanate in 1206 CE under the Mamluk Dynasty. The Delhi Sultanate was an Islamic Dynasty based in Delhi. It ruled over large parts of south Asia for 320 years (1206–1526 CE). Five dynasties were included in the Delhi Sultanate sequentially:

1. Mamluk or Slave Dynasty (1206–1290 CE), after the death of Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori in 1206 CE, the first dynasty of the Delhi sultanate was established.
2. Khilji Dynasty (1290–1320 CE)
3. Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1413 CE)
4. Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451 CE)
5. Lodhi Dynasty (1451–1526 CE)



Map of Delhi Sultanate

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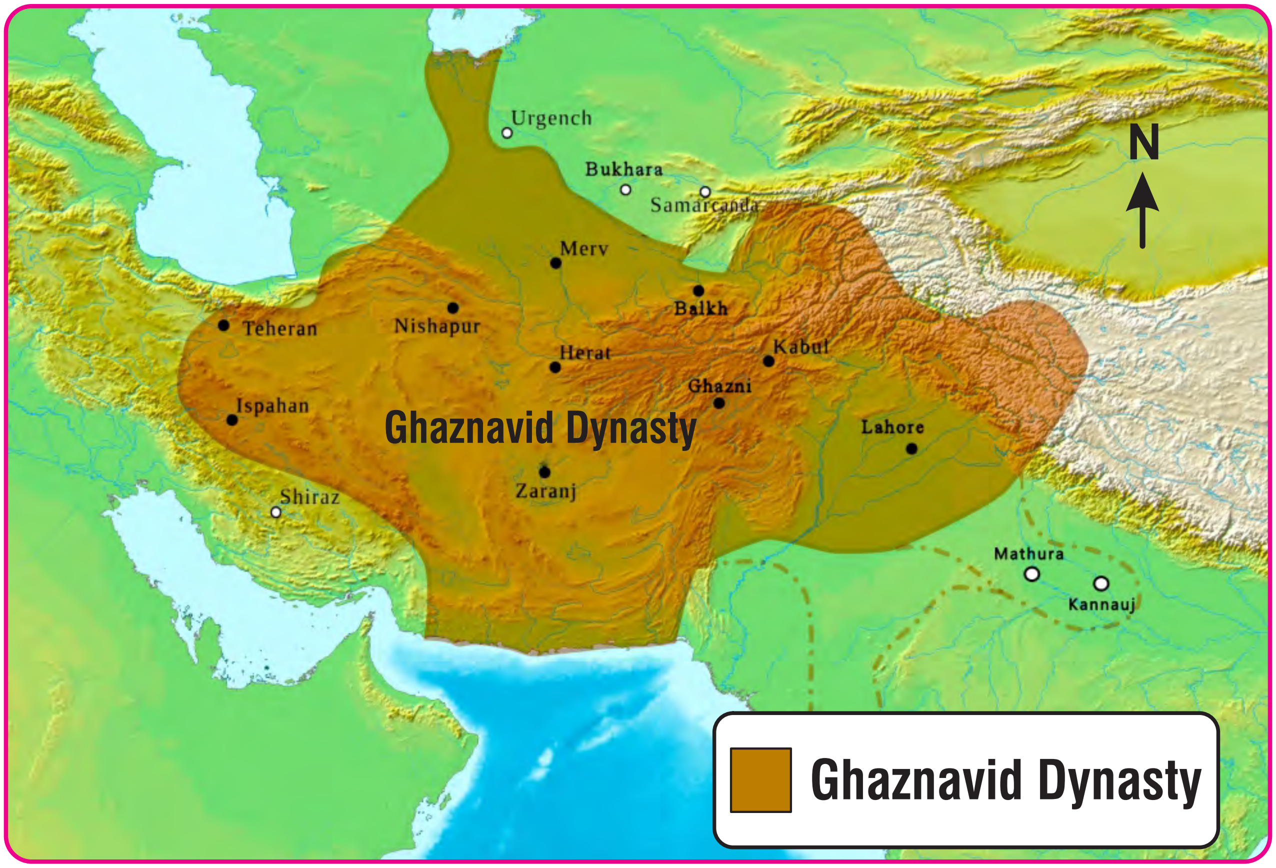
Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi

- Mahmood Ghaznavi (971-1030 CE) was the first independent ruler of the Ghaznavid Dynasty in Ghazna. He was the son of Sabuktigin.

Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi

- Mahmood ruled from 998 to 1030 CE. He attacked subcontinent between 1000 and 1027 CE. Main reasons for Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi's invasion of the subcontinent seventeen times are:
  - To make Ghazni a powerful force in Central Asian politics.
  - To expand his dynasty to a large part of Central Asia.



Map of Ghaznavid Dynasty

Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori

- Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori (1173-1206 CE), was the Muslim ruler.

- Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori laid the foundation of Islamic rule in India. He was from the region of Ghor in Central Afghanistan. He was well aware of India's political, religious, social, and military weaknesses and also the enormous wealth and gold that India had.
- Many reasons have been given for the invasion of India by Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori. It is pointed out that he was a very ambitious and enterprising prince. He considered himself to be the heir to the Panjab which belonged to the Empire of Ghazni. Reasons of Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori for invading India are given below:
- Being a Muslim, he might like to conquer the Hindus of India and spread Islam in that country.
- Reasons of security also demanded that he must defeat Khusrau Malik, the ruler of the Punjab and the Karmathians of Multan.
- In 1173 CE, the Ghorids conquered Ghazni from the Ghaznevids.
- In 1186-7 CE he conquered Lahore. He ended the Ghaznevid Dynasty and brought the last of Ghaznevid territory under his control.

Map of Ghorid Dynasty

Muhammad Ghori

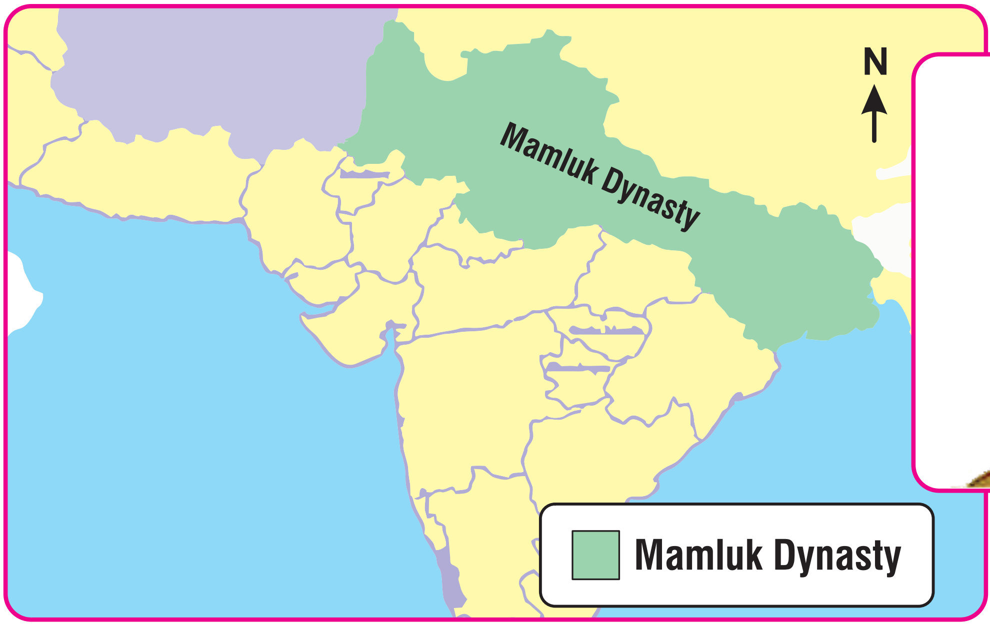
- In 1191 CE, Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori attacked the territory of Prithviraj Chauhan of Ajmer, but was defeated. He once again invaded the Kingdom of Ajmer.
- Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori's army met Prithviraj Chauhan's army again at Tarain in 1192 CE. This time he was victorious and he captured Delhi.

Mamluk Dynasty (1206-1290 CE)

- In Arabic language, the word 'Mamluk', translated as 'one who is owned' meaning 'slave'. Since the Sultans of this dynasty were earlier slaves or were the sons of former slaves, the Mamluk Dynasty came to be known as the Slave Dynasty.
- The Mamluk Dynasty (Slave Dynasty) ruled over Delhi in the 13th century CE and was founded

by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, a Turk Mamluk slave-General of the Ghorid Dynasty.

- A soldier of slave origin who converted to Islam was called Mamluk. This dynasty was among the first few dynasties to rule as the Delhi Sultanate.



Map of Mamluk Dynasty

Qutb-ud-Din Aibak

- In 1206 CE, Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori, Sultan of the Ghurid Dynasty was assassinated. Since he had no children, his empire split into minor sultanates led by his former Mamluk Generals.
- The Mamluk Dynasty ruled from 1206 CE to 1290 CE.

Timeline of Mamluk Dynasty	
1206–1210 CE	Qutb-ud-Din Aibak
1210–1211 CE	Aram Shah
1211–1236 CE	Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish
1236 CE	Rukn-ud Din-Feroz
1236-1240 CE	Razia Sultan
1240–1242 CE	Muiz-ud-Din Bahram
1242–1246 CE	Ala-ud-Din Masud
1246–1266 CE	Nasir-ud-Din Mahmuad

Tomb of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, Lahore

1266–1287 CE	Ghias-ud-Din Balban
1287–1290 CE	Muiz-ud-Din Muhammad Qaiqabad

Contributions of Iltutmish as a Ruler

- Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish was a slave but brave soldier. He is said to be the greatest ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty.
- He was the third Muslim Turk Sultan of the Sultanate of Delhi. He was the third ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty.

Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish

- Iltutmish organized the administration of the Sultanate, laying the foundation for its dominance over northern India until the Mughal invasion. He also shifted his capital from Lahore to Delhi. He introduced the silver tanka and the copper jital the two basic coins of the Sultanate period. He also built the Quwat-ul-Islam Masjid in Delhi. Iltutmish stopped the Mongol's attack in 1221 CE led by the Mongol Emperor Chenghiz Khan and defended his dynasty.
- He completed the Qutb Minar which was started by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak. He strengthened and expanded the Muslim Dynasty in northern India. Iltutmish was efficient as well as a capable military commander.
- He died in 1236 CE. He was succeeded by his daughter, Razia Sultan as the next ruler of Delhi.

Do You Know?

- The Delhi Sultanate was stretched over large parts of south Asia for 320 years (1206–1526 CE).

Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 CE)

- The Khilji Dynasty was a Turk-Afghan Dynasty. It ruled large parts of the Indian subcontinent between 1290 CE and 1320 CE. It was founded by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khilji (1220-1296 CE) and became the second dynasty to rule the Delhi Sultanate of India.
- This dynasty is known for their conquests into the south of India, successfully defending the repeated Mongol invasions of India.
- Ala-ud-Din Khilji (1266-1316 CE) changed the tax policies to strengthen his treasury. The tax system introduced during the Khilji Dynasty had a long term influence on Indian taxation system and state administration.

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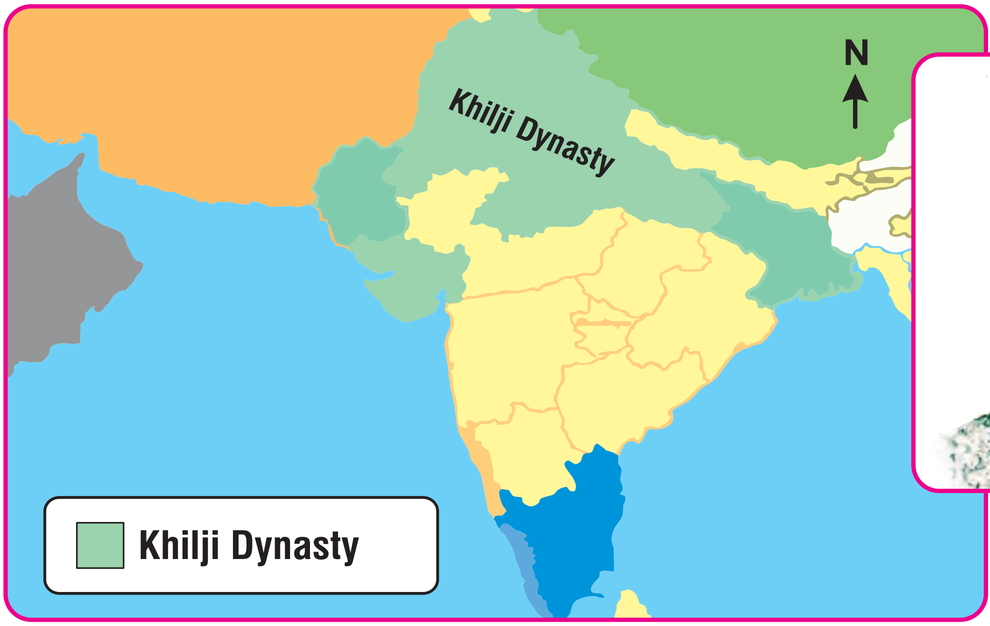

Map of Khilji Dynasty

Ala-ud-Din Khilji

- Ala-ud-Din Khilji issued a number of regulations to control the prices of various goods and necessities of life. The prices of all goods such as food grains, vegetables, fruits, cloth, etc. were fixed at cheap rates.

Do You Know?

- The Khilji Dynasty was established, when Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khilji overthrew the last of the Slave Dynasty rulers, Muiz-ud-din Muhammad Qaiqabad, the son of Bughra Khan.

Internal and External Threats Faced by Khiljis

- Mongols were a nomadic tribe of Central Asia. They lived in present day Mongolia. Basically, the Mongols were cattle herders and hunters. The Mongols made incessant invasions on Delhi Sultanate during the reign of Khilji Sultans.
- It weakened the Khilji Dynasty and endangered the safety of the country.
- The Mongols were chiefly plunderers. They made the country financially very weak by their constant invasions and plunders.
- During Khiljis' reign, the thefts and robberies had become common. A soft policy was followed by Sultan Jalal-ud-Din Firuz while dealing with thieves and robbers.
- The last Khaljī ruler, Mubarak Shah, was murdered in 1320 CE and Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq became the first ruler of the Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1413 CE).

Timeline of Khilji Dynasty	
1290-1296 CE	Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khilji
1296-1316 CE	Ala-ud-Din Khilji
1316 CE	Shihab-ud-Din Umar
1316-1320 CE	Qutb-ud-Din Mubarak

Contributions of the Khilji Rulers

- Ala-ud-Din Khilji was the most significant Khilji Ruler. He was one of the most powerful Sultan of the Khilji Dynasty that ruled the Delhi Dynasty. He contributed a lot to bring peace in the region. Ala-ud-Din Khilji was the nephew and son in law of Jalal-ud-Din Khilji. When Jalal-ud-Din Khilji became the Sultan of Delhi, Ala-ud-Din was declared Amir-i-Tuzuk, which means Master of Ceremonies.

Gold coinage of Ala-ud-Din

- He was the second ruler of the Khilji Dynasty. He assumed the throne in 1296 CE. He is known for the reforms in revenue and price policies. He brought several administrative changes during his reign.

Jamat Khana Masjid, Delhi

- Sultan controlled the transport of goods. He also issued gold and silver coins.
- Ala-ud-Din maintained a large standing army. Ala-ud-Din's Government maintained a descriptive roll of every soldier.
- He built up vast stores from which food grains could be issued at the time of need. He ordered to obtain land revenue in the form of food grains.
- All traders had to register themselves in a state office. No farmer, merchant or dealer was allowed to hoard grain or to sell it at a high price.
- The famous monuments built by Ala-ud-Din Khilji include the Alai Darwaza, the Siri Fort, Hauz Khas and the Jamat Khana Masjid in Delhi.

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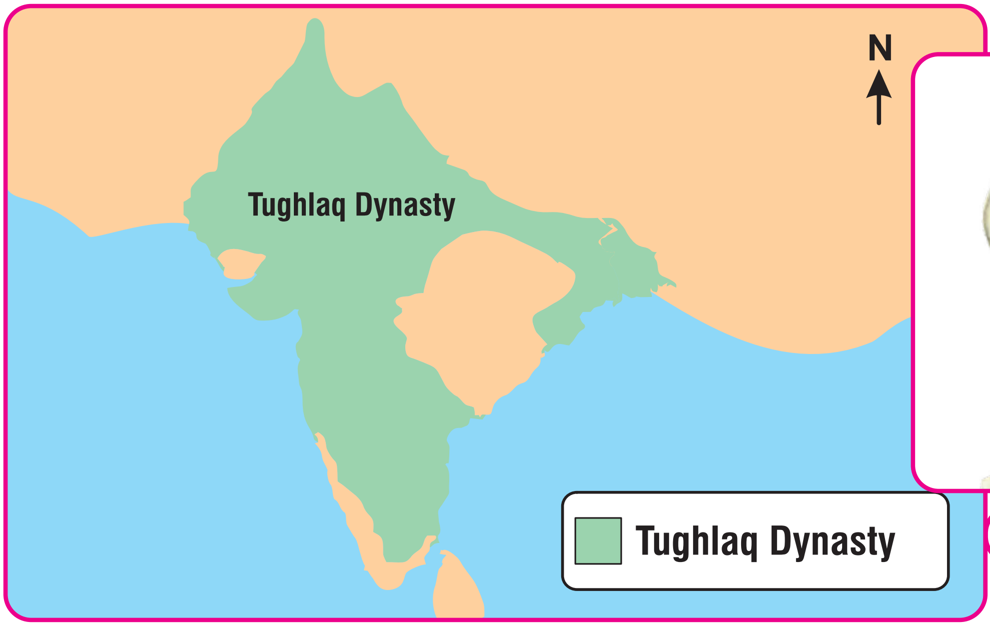
Ala-ud-Din Khilji's Contributions to Bring Peace in the Region

- Ala-ud-Din was not only a great military leader but a great administrator. He had taken several steps to bring peace to the region.
- He faced the largest number of Mongol invasions. In 1306 CE, Ala-ud-Din's forces defeated Mongol forces near the bank of Ravi River. He strengthened the forts and the military presence along the Mongol routes to India. He also implemented a series of economic reforms.
- He removed the unrest all over the country and established a state of peace. He eliminated the fear of thieves and robbers.
- He crushed the power of opponents to bring about peace in the country. He confiscated their excess amount of money and property
- He put a ban on social gatherings. Bodyguards were appointed by the Sultan himself and they remained under his direct control.
- Permanent soldiers were also recruited by the Sultan and they remained in the capital under his direct control.

Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1413 CE)

- The third and last ruler of the Khilji Dynasty in India was Qutb-ud-Din Mubarak Shah.
- He was the weakest ruler and during his reign, all taxes and penalties were abolished.



Map of Tughlaq Dynasty

Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq

- In 1320 CE in Delhi, Ghazi Malik assumed the throne under the title of Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq. The dynasty expanded its territorial reach through a military campaign led by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq, and reached its zenith between 1330 CE and 1335 CE.
- Famous Sultan were Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq and Feroz Shah Tughlaq. This dynasty was ended in 1413 CE.

Contributions of the Tughlaq Rulers

- Tughlaq Rulers worked majorly in the development of infrastructure such as river, dams canals, wells, bidges, reservoirs, schools, hospitals and rest houses, etc.
- They constructed towns like Firozabad, Hissar, Jaunpur, and Fatehabad.
- They introduced the copper currency system.
- They established Diwani-i-Kherat, and an Employment Bureau.
- During his reign, several Sanskrit books on medicine, science, and arts were translated into Persian language.

Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 CE)

Sayyid Dynasty was the fourth dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate. It was established by Sayyid Khizr Khan, a former Governor of Multan. This dynasty lasted from 1414 CE to 1451 CE. It was replaced by the Lodhi Dynasty. The following four rulers of Sayyid Dynasty ruled for about 37 years:

1. Khizar Khan (1414-1421 CE)
2. Mubarak Shah (1421-1434 CE)
3. Muhammad Shah (1434-1445 CE)
4. Ala-ud-Din Shah (1445-1451 CE)

Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526 CE)

The Lodhi Dynasty was an Afghan Dynasty that ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1451 CE to 1526 CE. It was the fifth and final dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate. It was founded by Bahlul Khan Lodhi. The following three rulers of Lodhi Dynasty ruled for about 75 years:

1. Bahlul Khan Lodhi (1451–1489 CE)
2. Sikandar Khan Lodhi (1489–1517 CE)
3. Ibrahim Khan Lodhi (1517–1526 CE)

Contributions of the Lodhi Rulers

- Lodhi Rulers conquered many territories including the powerful kingdom of Jaunpur.
- They extended their territories over Gwalior, Jaunpur and upper Uttar Pradesh.
- They managed to crush the revolts of his relatives.
- They established a just administration in India.
- They built a historical city of Agra.

Map of Lodhi Dynasty

Bahlul Khan Lodhi

- They were also good administrator. They were kind to his subjects.
- The Governors were ordered to receive Sultan Firman (order). They kept a check on nobles.
- They also made it compulsory that governors should submit their account of income and expenditure.
- Lodhis encouraged education among children. In each masjid, they appointed one scholar, one preacher and one teacher.
- Several scholarly works were translated from Sanskrit into Persian language. Lodhi rulers encouraged trade across their territories.
- During the Lodhis period, architecture made tremendous progress. Lodhis were great patrons of art, literature and music. They decorated the cities with splendid and huge forts and buildings.

End of the Delhi Sultanate

Ibrahim Khan Lodhi, was the last Sultan of the Delhi Sultanate, who became Sultan in 1517 CE after the death of his father Sikandar Khan Lodhi. Zaheer-ud-Din Babar defeated and killed him in the Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE. The death of Ibrahim Lodhi ended the Delhi Sultanate, and the Mughal Empire replaced it.

Ibrahim Khan Lodhi

Skills:

- Draw a timeline to show the seventeen attacks of Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi.
- Differentiate between Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi and Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori's invasions.
- Find the location of the Delhi Sultanate in the modern world using a world map.
- Compare, and contrast, the policies of Tughlaq and Lodhi Rulers.
- Analyze the consequences of the defeat of Ibrahim Khan Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE.

Mughal Empire (1526-1857 CE)

The Mughal Empire was a Muslim Empire that ruled over subcontinent between 1526 CE and 1857 CE.

Babar-The First Mughal Ruler

Zaheer-ud-Din Muhammad Babar (1483 –1530 CE), was the founder of the Mughal Empire in the subcontinent. He was a descendant of Timur (1336-1405 CE) and Genghis Khan (1162-1227 CE) through his father and mother respectively. He was also given the posthumous name of 'Firdaws Makani.' Babar was the eldest son of Umar Sheikh Mirza (1456–1494 CE), Governor of Fergana.

Zaheer-ud-Din Babar

Reasons for Babar's Invasion on the Subcontinent

- Babar wanted an empire in subcontinent. At that time northern areas of the subcontinent were under the control of Ibrahim Khan Lodhi. His Amirs and officials were annoyed because of his obstinate behaviour. The Governor of the Punjab, Daulat Khan Lodhi got so much irritated from Ibrahim Khan Lodhi that he invited Babar to attack the subcontinent.
- Ruler of Mewar Rana Sanga was also one of the persons who instigated Babar to invade subcontinent.
- They thought Babar would just overthrow Ibrahim Khan Lodhi and would return back but Babar defeated Ibrahim Khan Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE and formed the Mughal Empire.
- Before Babar, the subcontinent was split up into many independent states. Babar's great achievement was that he crushed the independence of these States, subjugated them and built a significant empire. All this he accomplished in a short period of four years.

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The First Battle of Panipat

- The First Battle of Panipat was fought between the invading forces of Zaheer-ud-Din Babar and Ibrahim Khan Lodhi which took place in April 1526 CE in north India.
- Babar marched from Kabul to Indian territories and reached Sialkot without meeting any resistance.
- It was hard for Daulat Khan Lodhi to stand against Babar, so he at once showed his submission.
- Babar conquered the western territories of Punjab and then marched towards Delhi.
- Meanwhile, Ibrahim Lodhi assembled a large army and reached the battlefield of Panipat.
- Babar won the battle. After vanquishing Delhi, Babar entered into Agra as a conqueror.

Panipat, India

Do You Know?

- Panipat is an old town in Haryana area of India. It is 95 km north of Delhi and 169 km south of Chandigarh.

Reasons of Babar's Success

Reasons of Babar's success in the battle of Panipat are as under:

1-Organized Army

Army of Zaheer-ud-Din Babar was small in numbers but very well organized. Babar gave particular importance to ensure discipline in his army.

2-Technology of Cannon Balls Firing

- Babar was the first person who used the technology of firing projectiles through cannons.

- He had a specialized contingent in his army for this purpose who worked under the supervision of a master gunner.
- Presence of artillery in Babar's army was enough to prove him superior against his rivals.
- Due to artillery fires, Ibrahim Lodhi's elephants agitated and stampede his own soldiers. Consequently, Ibrahim Lodhi's main army was soon in disarray.

3-Military Strategy

- Babar used to lay out a detailed plan before any engagement. Before starting fight he would survey the surrounding area and analyze his own and enemy's military strength and weakness.
- To cover up his numerical inferiority, he used the array of carts as a defense line to stop the advance of the enemy.

4-Fighting Spirit of the Army

- Babar's army was far away from their homeland.
- A minor mistake would mean death and dishonour.
- This thought would fuel the fighting spirit of Babar's army.

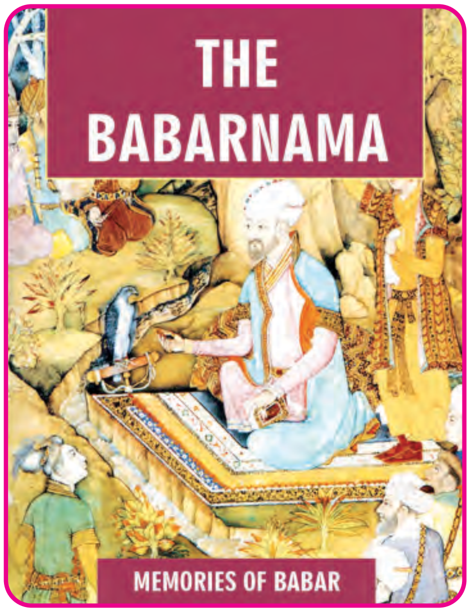
Contributions of Babar

- After success at Khanwaha, Babar marched towards Chanderi where a General of Rana Sanga was making preparation to fight. Babar tried to manipulate him into obedience but failed. Consequently, Babar besieged the castle. Both sides fought valiantly but Babar came out victorious.
- After defeat in Panipat and the Battle of Ghagara, Afghans had also quickened their activities in Bihar and Bengal, where the brother of Ibrahim Lodhi had declared himself king. Babar defeated him at Ghagara.
- Babar made his capital in Agra and set about

Timeline of the Mughal Empire	
1526-1530 CE	Zaheer-ud-Din Babar
1530-1540, 1555-1556 CE	Humayun
1556-1605 CE	Akbar the Great
1605-1627 CE	Jahangir
1627-1628 CE	Shahryar
1628-1658 CE	Shah Jahan
1658-1707 CE	Aurangzeb Alamgir
1707 CE	Muhammad Azam Shah
1707-1712 CE	Bahadur Shah I
1712-1713 CE	Jahandar Shah
1713-1719 CE	Farrukhsiyar
1719 CE	Rafi-ud-Darajat
1719 CE	Shah Jahan II
1719-1748 CE	Muhammad Shah
1748-1754 CE	Ahmad Shah Bahadur
1754-1759 CE	Alamgir II
1759-1760 CE	Shah Jahan III
1760-1806 CE	Shah Alam II
1788 CE	Jahan Shah IV
1806-1837 CE	Akbar II
1837-1857 CE	Bahadur Shah Zafar II

ruling northern India but faced stiff opposition from Hindu Rajput princes who did not recognize his right to rule. Conflicts continued as Babar fought to retain his new empire. He won a major victory in March 1527 CE at the Battle of Khanwaha against the Rajput princes led by Rana Sanga.

Tomb of Babar, Kabul



Biography of Babar

- Barbar had great interest in literature. He found time to write poetry and also wrote his biography titled Babarnama. Eventually, his memoir was translated into English and was titled 'Memoirs of Babar'.
- Babar established his rule after a long struggle. Hardly before getting some peace, he passed away in 1530 CE.

Humayun-The Second Mughal Emperor

- After the death of Zaheer-ud-Din Muhammad Babar, his son Naseer-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun (1508-1556 CE) assumed the throne from 1530 CE to1540 CE and again from 1555 CE to1556 CE. He was born in Kabul, Afghanistan in 1508 CE.
- Babar gave special attention to his intellectual and practical training. Humayun's military career began with taking part in military expeditions along with his father.

Naseer-ud-Din Humayun

- Babar appointed him the Governor of Badakhshan when he was only 12 years old. Humayun had to face many administrative issues. Treasury was almost exhausted.
- Babar spent all the wealth in fighting against rebels, on conquests and on public works. Babar was a powerful ruler, whereas Humayun was relatively a weak ruler which changed the political scene.
- Babar had advised Humayun to be good to his brothers. Accordingly, Humayun divided his kingdom into four parts.
- Kamran Mirza was assigned the Governorship of Kabul and Kandahar. Other areas were entrusted to Askari Mirza and Hindal Mirza.
- In the divided kingdom, when Humayun was in hot waters, none of his brothers came to rescue him.
- In 1531 CE, Sher Shah Suri was a sovereign ruler of Bihar province. He began his activities against Humayun's Government.
- Humayun set off to crush the power of Sher Shah Suri. In 1539 CE, Sher Shah Suri and Humayun's armies fought. This battle was fought at Chausa.
- Humayun lost about 8,000 soldiers and many more drowned in the river Ganges. To escape from arrest, Humayun turned his horse toward the river. He fell down in water and was about to drown when a person named Nizam (Sakka) saved him.

Tomb of Mughal Emperor Humayun, Delhi

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- Humayun reached Agra in a very bad condition. His family was held hostage by Sher Shah Suri. He sent them to Humayun with due honour. After winning the battle of Chausa, Sher Shah Suri was held in high esteem.
- After defeat Humayun reached Agra. Sher Shah Suri was following him. Humayun turned towards Delhi to escape arrest. Soon after Humayun's departure, Sher Shah Suri captured Agra. The stay in Delhi could be dangerous for Humayun. He saved his life by fleeing to Iran.
- Humayun kept away from India for fifteen years. During this period, India was ruled by a powerful and truly just King Sher Shah Suri and his successors.
- After the death of Sher Shah Suri, his successor Islam Shah Suri ascended the throne. He was a good administrator but a very cruel person.
- At Islam Shah's death, country was engulfed in anarchy. This situation was favorable to Humayun.
- In 1554 CE, Hamayun captured Peshawar and after strengthening his position there, he advanced towards Lahore. Humayun captured Lahore in 1555 CE and then took Delhi. Thus Humayun regained his lost kingdom. He died in 1556 CE.

Contributions of Sher Shah Suri

- Sher Shah Suri (1486-1545 CE) ruled over the subcontinent from 1540 CE to 1545 CE and his successors from 1545 CE to 1555 CE.
- After the banishment of Humayun, Sher Shah Suri was the sole ruler of Bengal, Bihar, Jaunpur, Delhi and Agra. In order to make his kingdom safe and free of danger, he conquered Punjab which was then under the rule of Humayun's brother. Sher Shah Suri built a great fort on the bank of River Jhelum to control the Gakhars. He garrisoned the fort with 50,000 soldiers.
- In 1541-42 CE, after capturing Bengal and Malwa, Sher Shah Suri won many battles in Rajputana.
- In 1545 CE, Sher Shah Suri attacked the Fort of Kalinjar with full force. During war, a cannon ball fell into the repository of gun powder causing a great explosion. Sher Shah Suri was badly burnt and died. He was burried in Sasaram, Bihar.
- Sher Shah Suri was the first ruler of the subcontinent who laid down an administrative structure. He was the first

Sher Shah Suri

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ruler who fully understood that a Government should have a popular base and without this, political and economic stability is impossible.

Do You Know?

- The real name of Sher Shah Suri was Farid Khan. He was founder of the Suri Dynasty in India. He introduce the currency of rupee.

- Sher Shah Suri managed his local affairs very intelligently and with a farsightedness. This created an environment of progress and wellbeing, and his government prospered administratively, politically and economically.
- All military and civil power was in the hands of Sher Shah Suri himself, and he used it both for the public welfare. His ministers were his assistants. He frequently consulted these ministers but decided everything himself. Sher Shah Suri paid special attention towards streamlining the currency system to solve the problems of payment in import and exports.

Timeline of Suri Dynasty	
1540-1545 CE	Sher Shah Suri
1545-1553 CE	Islam Shah Suri
1553-1555 CE	Firuz Shah, Muhammad Adil Shah, Ibrahim Shah Suri, Sikander Shah

Tomb of Sher Shah Suri, Sasaram, India

- Sher Shah Suri built a highway from Bengal to Kabul (now called Grand Trunk Road) for easy and safe travelling. He also constructed hospitals and schools to educate his people.
- He connected Agra with Banaras through a road and another was extended to Chitaur and Jaudhpur.
- Sher Shah Suri started from a humble status and through his capabilities became the ruler of the subcontinent.
- Most of his policies are proof of his caring nature for common people. He established many institutions of public welfare where free food was provided for the poor and the destitute all the time.

Akbar the Greatest Mughal Emperor

- Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Akbar was born in 1542 CE. He ruled from 1556 CE to 1605 CE.
- After the death of Humayun in 1556 CE, Akbar was formally crowned. Akbar appointed his tutor Bairam Khan as in-charge of all Governmental matters.
- At the time of accession to the throne, Akbar was only 14 years old. He is known as Akbar the Great.

Akbar's Reforms

Reforms of Akbar the Great are described below:

- At the start of the reign, Akbar's government was economically weak. The revenue from most parts could not reach in treasury. He generated a system to collect revenue.
- Akbar replaced old feudal system with Mansabdari. According to this new system, every official whether civil or military, was assigned a special mansab.
- Akbar introduced a new religious policy "Din-i-Ilahi." He selected good principles from different religions of the subcontinent and combined them into "Din-i-Ilahi." This religious policy was enforced in 1582 CE. But Din-i-Ilahi spirited away soon after the death of Akbar. Mujaddid Alaf Saani's role was crucial in erasing it.
- In the reign of Akbar, Amber (Jaipur), Gondwana, Chittor, Bihar, Ranthambore and Kalinjar, Marwar, Gujrat, Bengal and Kabul, etc. areas were captured.
- Second Battle of Panipat was fought in1556 CE.
- Akbar was in Kabul when he got the news that Hemu Baqal had captured Delhi and Agra.

Jalal-ud-Din Akbar

- Akbar ordered an army to march towards Delhi. One unit of army seized the control of artillery of Hemu, which caused a serious blow to his strength even before the start of real action.
- In 1556 CE, both armies arrayed against each other in the battlefield of Panipat. The fight commenced, and Hemu organized a major attack on Mughal troops which caused a great harassment to its right and left flanks.
- During the fight, an arrow hit Hemu's eye and he fell down from his howdah.
- In the end, Hemu was captured and brought before Akbar. Thus Mughals regained Delhi and Agra. Hemu's ambitions died with him, and Afghan power got weakened too.
- Afterwards, the remaining Afghans showed their allegiance. After strengthening his position in the capital, Akbar's Generals quickened their efforts to recover the lost territories, and conquered Gwalior and Jaunpur.
- In 1605 CE, Akbar died. Just before his death, he had appointed prince Saleem as his heir.

Tomb of Akber the Great, Agra, India

Major Enemies of Akbar

Akbar had to face enemies also. They were Sikandar Suri and Muhammad Shah Adil. They were Sher Shah Suri's nephews and claimed the throne of Delhi. After the Battle of Panipat, Akbar turned towards the Suri claimants to the throne. Sikandar Suri had taken shelter in the hill fortress of Mankot in Punab. Akbar sent his forces there. Sikandar Suri sued for peace and surrendered the fort. Pratap Singh I, popularly known as Maharana Pratap, was a Hindu Rajput

King of Mewar another enemy of Akbar. He was titled as "Mewari Rana" and was notable for his military resistance against the expansion of the Mughal Empire. Akbar dealt with him politically and stopped his harmful activities.

Jahangir's Achievements

Mughal Emperor Jahangir

- In 1605 CE, Prince Muhammad Saleem on his accession to throne, adopted the title of Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Jahangir (1569-1627 CE).
- He announced a general amnesty for all prisoners of war.
- A chain and bell was installed outside his royal palace so that anyone could appeal for justice directly to the emperor.
- He abolished the 'Tagma' and 'Meerwahi' toll taxes and the taxes that the subedars imposed on the people for their expenses.
- He ordered for the construction of masjids, sarais, and wells on the road-sides which reduced the dangers from the thieves and dacoits.
- He ordered that the property of the dead would be passed over to their legal heirs and the unclaimed property would go to the state, the income of which would be spent on public-welfare.

Tomb of Mughal Emperor Jahangir, Lahore

- He banned the manufacturing and sale of the intoxicants although he himself was addicted to drinking.
- He ordered that the land-lords would not forcibly occupy the lands of the farmers.
- He constructed public hospitals and appointed Hakims (Physicians) in them.
- The Jagirs, known as 'Aima' and 'Madadgar', earlier granted to the religious and charitable institutions were allowed to remain with them.
- All the convicts, serving for longer periods, were released from the jails.
- In 1627 CE, Jahangir suddenly fell ill. He died in Kashmir and his tomb was built in Shahdara, near Lahore.

Noor Jahan

- Family of Empress Noor Jahan (1577-1645 CE) came from Iran and her real name was Mehr-un-Nissa.
- Her father Mirza Ghiyas Beg got an employment in the Court of Akbar and reached to the post of Teen Hazari.
- Akbar was pleased and appointed him as Diwan of Kabul. While residing there, Mehr-un-Nissa, at the age of 17, was wedded to a soldier named Sher Afgan Khan.
- Her husband got killed during a battle in Bengal and thus, Jahangir married with Mehr-un-Nissa.
- Jahangir gave her the title of "Noor Mahal," and sometime later amended this title to "Noor Jahan."

Empress Noor Jahan

- Noor Jahan was considered an influential lady of the harem.
- She died in 1645 CE and was buried in Shahdara, near Lahore.

Noor Jahan's Contributions and Jahangir's Achievements

Noor Jahan's contributions and Jahangir's achievements are given below:

1- Poetry

- Jahangir was fond of Persian literature and poetry. He was famous for his understanding of natural sciences.
- His book "Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri" is valued very high in Persian literature. In the time of Jahangir, Persian language and literature prospered greatly.

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- Noor Jahan too was a good poetess and had a good literary taste. She also had a deep knowledge of Persian language.
- Noor Jahan introduced different fashions and dishes in the subcontinent.

2- Paintings

- Art of painting in the age of Jahangir prospered so much that there were specialist painters for painting the faces, dress and background.
- These painting were marvelous and as fantastic as some camera work. Noor Jahan also introduced various jewelry and dresses in the subcontinent.
- Mughal style of painting reached its height in the age of Jahangir owing to his personal interest and patronization.
- He used to keep a painter with him while travelling to instantly paint any rare or beautiful flower, bird or animal. His official painter Mansur was master of painting animal figures.

Biography of Jahangir

3- Architecture

- Jahangir was more interested in painting than architecture. Even then some beautiful buildings were built during his reign, for example Begum Shahi Masjid inside Masti Gate, Lahore.

Tomb of Empress Noor Jahan, Lahore

- He constructed a dormitory in Lahore Fort which is now being used as museum. Anarkali's tomb is also a beautiful building of that age where Jahangir's favourite wife Sahib-e-Jamal was laid to rest.
- Noor Jahan also built a magnificent tomb for her father and mother which is now known as Tomb of Etemad-ud-Daulah in Agra.
- Jahangir had a special taste for natural sceneries, so he constructed the gardens of Nishat Bagh, Shalimar Bagh and Naseem Bagh in Kashmir.

4- Music

- In the time of Jahangir, many musicians were attached to the Emperor's Court and these included not only Indians, but also Persian and Kashmiri musicians. Jahangir was their great patron.
- In his book called 'Tuzk-e-Jahangiri', he described different music gatherings.

Architectural Achievements of Shah Jahan

- After Jahangir's death in 1627 CE, his son Shihab-ud-Din Muhammad Khurram commonly known as Shah Jahan (1592-1666 CE) became emperor.
- Prince Khurram very quickly finished his formal education and turned towards art of warfare. He practised and mastered the arts of swordsmanship, archery, jousting, riding and firing with gun. He was acclaimed for his skills at a very young age.
- He married with Arjamund Bano in 1612 CE. She was bestowed with the title of Mumtaz Mahal.
- Reign of Shah Jahan is considered the golden period of Mughal rule because he received an extensive and prospering state from his father. There was complete peace and order in the state.
- Shah Jahan was a learned and civilized person, as well as a dutiful and hardworking ruler. He was better than other rulers in respect of administration and dispensation of justice.

Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan

- Trade and commerce, architecture and literature prospered during the reign of Shah Jahan. He eradicated non-Islamic rites and customs at his court. He introduced lunar calendar, and made special arrangements for the celebration of Islamic festivals. A short description of architecture in Shah Jahan's era is given as under:

1. Age of Shah Jahan was the culmination of Mughal culture and architecture. He built Taj Mahal as the tomb of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal at the bank of Yamuna River. Taj Mahal is

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among the Seven Wonders of the World. It is entirely built with white marble stone. There is an extensive and exquisite garden around tomb.

2. The Red Fort and Jamia Masjid were also built by Shah Jahan in Delhi. The buildings of Rang Mahal, Diwan-e-Khas and Diwan-e-Aam inside the fort were built with red marble stone. Shah Jahan also constructed the Jamia Masjid in Delhi.
3. Shah Jahan built Shalimar Gardens in Lahore, which is considered one of the most beautiful garden in the world. Jahangir's tomb, with four towers on four corners, was also completed in Lahore during the same period. An exquisite garden was planted around this tomb.

Taj Mahal, Agra

Jamia Masjid, Delhi

Shahi Fort, Lahore

Shalimar Gardens, Lahore

4. Very near to Jahangir's tomb, lies the tomb of Noor Jahan's brother Asif Jah. Its dome is of a bulb shape. Noor Jahan's tomb is also situated in Lahore.

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5. In the age of Shah Jahan, Sheesh Mahal was built in the Shahi Fort, Lahore. Small pieces of mirror used in this building makes it a masterpiece. Near Sheesh Mahal lies the building of Nolakha Baradari where marble stone is engraved and studded with precious stones.
6. In the same period, Wazir Khan Mosque was constructed in Lahore which presents a fine example of mosaic work. Minarets of this masjid are unique in their shape and design. Influence of Persian architecture is evident in this building.
7. Shah Jahan constructed a beautiful masjid in Thatha, which has its dome decorated from inside with finely painted green borders.
8. Jahan Ara, daughter of Shah Jahan built a congregation masjid in Agra. Roof of this masjid is covered with three domes.

   Shah Jahan died in 1666 CE and was burried in Taj Mahal, Agra.

Marathas, the Strongest Enemy of the Mughals

- Maratha, people of Maharashtra in India tried to consolidate their political power in southern India. Shivaji (1630-1680 CE) helped to organize Marathas. He formed a close knit group of Marathas and started causing unrest. In 1649 CE, he was powerful enough to defeat the royal troops of Bijapur and capture a fort. A large treasury found in this fort also helped him to enhance his military power.
- After this success, Shivaji captured other forts. Ruler of Bijapur struck a powerful blow and arrested the father of Shivaji. To save his father, Shivaji relinquished two forts as ransom and promised to live peacefully in future.
- In 1656 CE, Shivaji captured a Hindu state. In those days, Shah Jahan's health was deteriorating and his sons had begun tug of war to get the throne. Taking advantage of this situation, Shivaji stepped up his efforts and attacked many of the Mughal controlled areas. Aurangzeb, after assuming the power, sent an army which took back many forts through continuous attacks against Shivaji. Soon he was forced to surrender. Shivaji and his sons were brought to the royal court.
- Aurangzeb honored Shivaji’s wishes by offering him many high positions. But he ran away and reached Deccan. During the next three years, he quietly consolidated his power and then proclaimed himself king in Rai Garh. After this, he seized control of the vast Karnataka territory. Shivaji ruled there for six years, and died in 1680 CE.
- Shivaji transformed unorganized Marathas into a disciplined political force who in future played an important role in Indian politics.
- After Shivaji, his son Sambhaji assumed the leadership of Marathas. He sought help from the Deccan states of Bijapur and Golconda and started damaging Mughal interests and political effectiveness in this area. In 1682 CE, Aurangzeb himself visited Deccan. He was well aware that Marathas power will not end until their helping states of Bijapur and Golconda were defeated. Therefore, he annexed these states and confronted the Marathas with full force. In 1689 CE, a General of Aurangzeb, Muqarab Khan arrested Sambhaji and had him executed.
- After the death of Sambhaji, his step brother Rajaram took the power. Aurangzeb ordered

to attack Maratha stronghold, Rai Garh. Rajaram fled from there in disguise. Aurangzeb's army laid a siege to the place. Meanwhile, Rajaram died and his widow Tarabai assumed the leadership. She tried to make peace with Aurangzeb who refused. In 1705 CE, Aurangzeb defeated her and conquered the territory.

- Nizam-ul-Mulk had kept Deccan safe from Marathas, but did not try to stop their activities in other areas. So they captured Gujrat, Bundelkhand, and some other areas. Royal army defeated them, but their power could not be crushed completely.

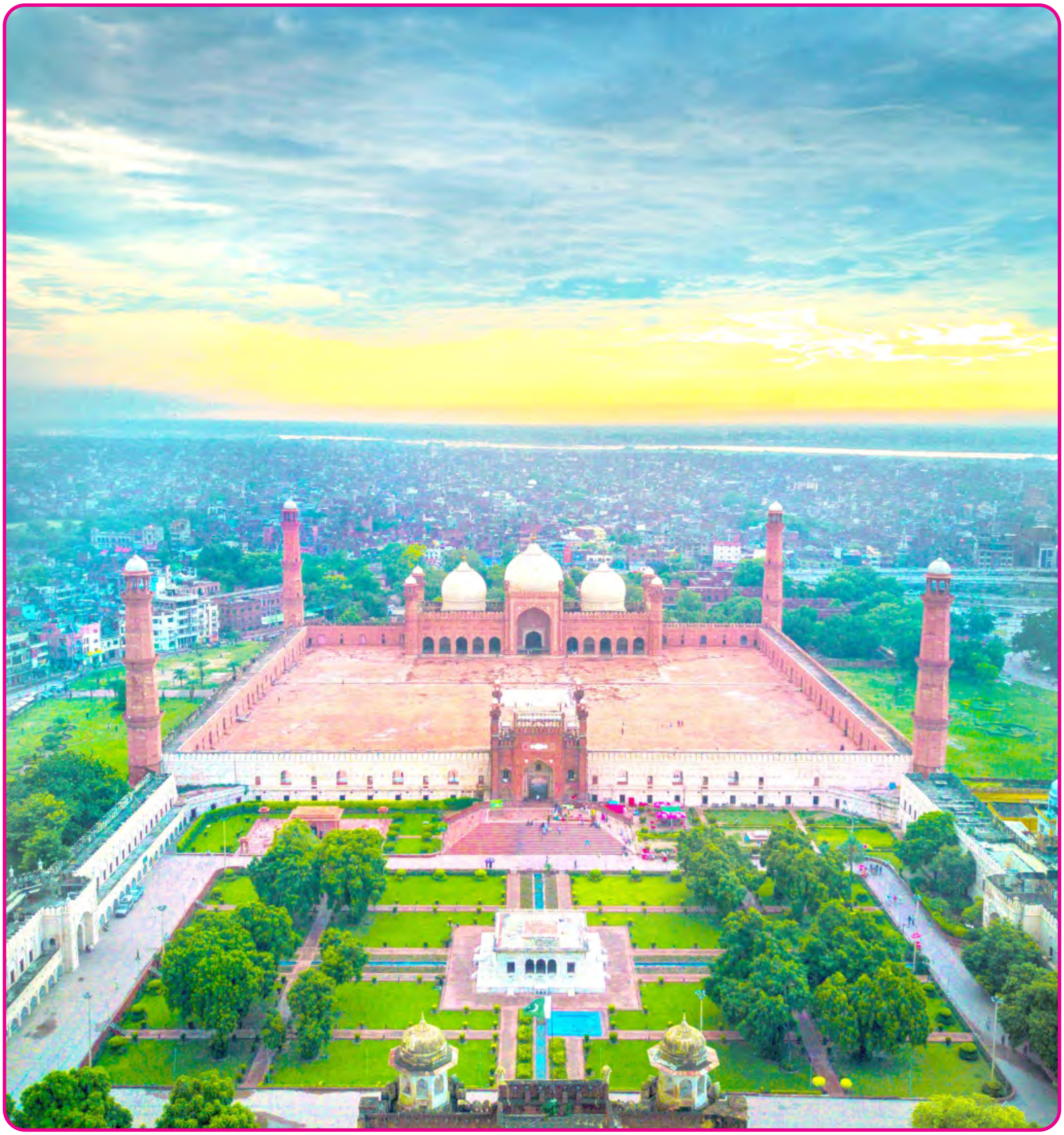
Aurangzeb Alamgir

- Aurangzeb Alamgir (1618-1707 CE) was the sixth emperor of Mughal Empire ruling from 1658 CE until his death in 1707 CE. Under his emperorship, the Mughals reached their greatest extent with their territory spanning nearly the entirety of south Asia. His early education and training was completed under learned scholars. He was taught Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Hindi languages. He also excelled in art of war. He considered the kingship as a sacred responsibility and held himself accountable before Allah Almighty for all his doings. In his view, the royal treasury was trust of his people. He worked hard and dutifully to run his official affairs.
- Aurangzeb had a great passion for architecture. During his reign, he built a beautiful marble masjid in Red Fort of Delhi, now known as Moti Masjid. The Badshahi Masjid of Lahore was also built by him.

Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir

Aurangzeb Alamgir Started to Lose his Power Gradually

- When Aurangzeb finally became emperor, he captured Assam, Uch and Bihar through military action.
- The Rajput states formed an alliance on political basis. Rajput Raja of Mewar took active part to forge this alliance. Aurangzeb fought many battles after his accession to the throne. Finally, the Mughals annexed Mewar and also brought other Rajput territories under their control.
- During the reign of Aurangzeb, Sikhs created unrest in Punjab and Kashmir. Royal army responded and defeated them in many battles.



Badshashi Masjid, Lahore

- In 1669 CE, Hindu Jats in the suburbs of Mathura revolted against Aurangzeb and started attacking the nearby areas. Aurangzeb sent his grandson Bedar Bakht to teach them a lesson. Bedar Bakht defeated the Jats.
- Aurangzeb's Deccan Policy was the beginning of the major downfall of his dynasty. He destroyed the Kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda and waged a long, endless war for extermination against the Marathas.

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Bahadur Shah Zafar's Reign as the Last Mughal Emperor

Bahadur Shah Zafar (1775-1862 CE) became the twentieth and last Mughal Emperor. He was known as nominal emperor. People chose him as their emperor in 1857 CE at the time of War of Independence, but he was incapable of running the state. War of Independence concluded in November, 1858 CE. In 1858 CE, British sent him to Rangoon as prisoner. Thus the flickering lamp of Mughal Empire was blown off forever. He died in Rangoon in 1862 CE, and is buried there.

Tomb of Bahadur Shah Zafar, Rangoon

Bahadur Shah Zafar

Skills:

- Use a timeline to identify the time of major events during the Mughal Empire.
- Analyze the political situation of Delhi Sultanate that helped Babar to conquer the subcontinent.
- Discover why Humayun took exile in Persia.
- Explore war strategies that Akbar adopted against his enemies leading to their defeat.
- Read relevant books, search from the Internet and gather information about the Persian impact introduced by Mughals in the art and culture of the subcontinent.

Bahadur Shah Zafar is also famous for his literary aspect. He was a good poet and patronized a number of poets. Poets like Mirza Ghalib and Ibrahim Zauq were attached to his court. Momin

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Khan Momin and Mustafa Khan Shefta were also prominent poets of his literary gatherings.

The British Took Over the Subcontinent

War of Independence in 1857 CE was a crucial point in the history of the subcontinent, because of this war the people of this region struggled. After the failure of this war, there remained no challenge to the British rule. After war, British adopted a policy of uneven treatment against the Muslims.

The Challenges Faced by Muslims in Subcontinent

After War of Independence, the Muslims faced many challenges in the subcontinent. Some are mentioned below:

- The loss of political power of Muslim
- The ruin of their economic bases
- Threat to the annihilation of Islamic culture
- Muslims became landless
- Many Muslim had to lose their employment

The major impact and challenge was the introduction of the Government of India Act, 1858 which abolished the rule of British East India Company and marked the beginning of British Rule that bestowed powers in the hands of the British Government to rule India directly through its representatives.

Shah Waliullah Dehlavi رَحْمَةُاللهِ عَلَيْه

Shah Waliullah Dehlavi رَحْمَةُاللهِ عَلَيْه (1703-1762 CE) received his basic education from his father Shah Abd-ul-Rahim and learnt the Holy Quran by heart at the age of seven.

- He had a deep knowledge of the Holy Quran and Hadith. He wrote 51 books in Persian and Arabic. His most famous book is Hujatullah-il-Baligha. He adopted Quranic education and preaching as his mission. For this purpose, he translated the Holy Quran into Persian, which enabled a great number of people to understand and disseminate the meaning of Holy book.

- Shah Waliullah Dehlavi رَحْمَةُاللهِ عَلَيْه started his movement at such a time when despair and hopelessness was widespread. He was well aware that Sikhs and Marathas were the worst enemies of the Muslims. He persuaded the Afghan King Ahmad Shah Abdali to attack India. He invited the Muslims to fight for Islam because they were engulfed in anarchy and conspiracies.

- He also carried on his services on religious front, as well as uniting the Muslims politically. His translation of the Holy Quran is known under the title of "فتح الرحمٰن فی ترجمۃ القرآن." He was famous for his knowledge of Hadith. He wrote exegesis of 'Muwatta Imam Malik' in Persian and Arabic.

- Along with his political and religious services, Shah Waliullah Dehlavi رَحْمَةُاللهِ عَلَيْه also tried to eradicate social evils from the society. Consequently, many reformist movements were started from Madrasah-i-Rahimiya.

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Do You Know?

- Shah Waliullah Dehlavi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was born in 1703 CE in Delhi. His name was Qutb-ud-Din Ahmad Waliullah and title Shah Waliullah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ. His father Shah Abd-ul-Rahim رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ was respected for his knowledge and piety. He founded the Madrasah-i-Rahimiya, an Islamic seminary located in Dehli, India.

- Through his teachings, the Muslims rejected un-Islamic customs and became true followers of Islam.

Haji Shariattullah and Faraizi Movement

- Faraizi Movement, founded by Haji Shariatullah (1781-1840 CE), was the most effective and popular movement of the Muslims in Bengal.
- Its main purpose was to encourage the Muslims to follow basic obligations of faith, like prayer, fasting, zakat and hajj. He tried to eliminate heresies and supported the farmers against suppressive behaviour of Hindu landlords.
- After him, his son Haji Muhammad Hassan also known as Dudhu Mian carried on this objective.
- He popularized the Faraizi Movement. Along with insistence on following of basic obligations, this movement also paid special attention towards cultivators' problems.
- Empowering effect of this movement encouraged the Muslims to raise their voice against the exploitation by Hindu landlords.

Skills:

- Explore Muslims' response to the challenging situation of the subcontinent.
- Evaluate the causes of the decline of the Muslims in the subcontinent as identified by Shah Waliullah Dehlavi رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ.
- Explore some aspects of the Faraizi Movement founded by Haji Shariatullah.

MAIN POINTS

1. The Delhi Sultanate was an Islamic Dynasty based in Delhi which ruled over large parts of south Asia for 320 years from 1206 CE to 1526 CE.
2. The Mamluk Dynasty founded by Qutb-uddin Aibak (1150-1210 CE) ruled over Delhi from 1206 CE to 1290 CE.
3. The Khilji Dynasty founded by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khilji (1220-1296 CE) ruled over Delhi from 1290 CE to 1320 CE.

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4. The Tughlaq Dynasty founded by Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq ruled over Delhi from 1320 CE to 1413 CE.
5. The Sayyid Dynasty founded by Sayyid Khizr Khan ruled over Delhi from 1414 CE to 1451 CE.
6. The Lodhi Dynasty founded by Bahlul Khan Lodhi ruled over Delhi from 1451 CE to 1526 CE.
7. The Mughal Empire founded by Zaheer-ud-Din Muhammad Babar (1483-1530 CE) ruled over India from 1526 CE to 1857 CE.
8. Sabuktigin's son Mahmood Ghaznavi (971-1030 CE) was the first independent ruler of the Ghaznavid Dynasty in Afghanistan.
9. In 1186-7 CE, Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori conquered Lahore and ended the Ghaznevid Dynasty.
10. Iltutmish was the greatest ruler of the Mamluk Dynasty who stopped the Mongol Emperor Chenghiz Khan's attack in 1221 CE.
11. The Dehli Sultanate's rule came to an end with the defeat of Ibrahim Khan Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526 CE.
12. Zaheer-ud-Din Muhammad Babar (1483 –1530 CE), was the founder of the Mughal Empire in the subcontinent.
13. Naseer-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun (1508-1556 CE) was the second Mughal Empire from 1530 CE to 1540 CE and again from 1555 CE to 1556 CE.
14. Sher Shah Suri (1486-1545 CE) was the founder of Suri Dynasty who ruled over the subcontinent from 1540 CE to 1545 CE.
15. Sher Shah Suri built a highway from Bengal to Kabul now called Grand Trunk Road.
16. The Mughal Emperor Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Akbar (1542-1605 CE) ruled over India from 1556 CE to 1605 CE.
17. The Mughal Emperor Nur-ud-Din Muhammad Jahangir (1569-1627 CE) ruled over India from 1605 CE to 1627 CE.
18. The Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan (1592-1666 CE) ruled over India from 1627 CE to 1666 CE.
19. The Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir (1618-1707 CE) ruled over India from 1666 CE to 1707 CE.
20. The last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar (1775-1862 CE) ruled over India from 1837 CE to 1857 CE.
21. Shah Waliullah Dehlavi (1703-1762 CE) was an Islamic scholar and reformer of the 18th century CE.
22. Faraizi Movement, founded by Haji Shariatullah (1781-1840 CE), was the most effective and popular movement of the Muslims in Bengal.

EXERCISE

Q.1: Tick (✓) the correct answer.

i. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak founded the Delhi Sultanate in:

(a) 1204 CE (b) 1206 CE

(c) 1208 CE (d) 1210 CE

ii. The First Battle of Panipat was fought in:

(a) 1520 CE (b) 1522 CE

(c) 1524 CE (d) 1526 CE

iii. After Babar's death, the Mughal Emperor was:

(a) Humayun (b) Akbar the Great

(c) Shah Jahan (d) Jahangir

iv. Seventh Wonder of the World 'Taj Mahal' was built by:

(a) Akbar the Great (b) Jahangir

(c) Shah Jahan (d) Aurangzeb Alamgir

v. Faraizi Movement was a popular movement of the Muslims in:

(a) Kashmir (b) Bengal

(c) Punjab (d) Sindh

Q. 2: Give short answers of the following:

i. Who was the first independent ruler of the Ghaznavid Dynasty in Ghazna?
ii. Where Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghori was born?
iii. Write three challenges faced by the Muslims after 1857 CE.
iv. Which road was built by Sher Shah Suri?
v. Who were the first and last ruler of the Mughal Empire?

Q. 3: Write the answers of the following in detail:

i. Explain the Tughlaq and Lodhi Dynasties.
ii. Why did Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi invade the subcontinent for seventeen times.
iii. Discuss origin of the Mamluk Dynasty and their rule in the subcontinent.
iv. Describe the most significant Khilji ruler and his greatest contributions to bring peace to the region.
v. Compare the contributions of Babar and Humayun as Mughal Emperors.
vi. Discuss the contributions of Sher Shah Suri.
vii. Describe the architectural achievments of Shah Jahan.

viii. Describe Bahadur Shah Zafar's reign as the last Mughal Emperor.
ix. Explain the challenges faced by the Muslims in the subcontinent.

Learning Activities

The Teacher will:

- Use a world map to identify the location of Panipat first and second war.
- Examine, and discuss, the causes of the decline of Muslim in the subcontinent.
- Compare the social stucture of Lodhi and Mughal Dynasties.
- Relate the causes of failure of the War of Independence to your classmates.

Critical Thinking:

Critical thinking Questions about Delhi Saltanate and Mughal Empire:

1. How did the Mamluks affect their society?
2. How did Lodhi Dynasty led to the establishment of the Mughal Empire?
3. What are the main features of the Sulh-i-Kul, the policy of Mughal Emperor Akbar the Great?
4. What modern day countries were part of the Mughal Empire?
5. What were the factors that led to the crises of Mughal Dynasty?
6. Why the people of the subcontinent could not succeed in the War of Independence 1857 CE?

Classroom Project

- Collect information (brief history, location, and pictures, etc.) about the famous architecture of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire. Make a chart and display in the classroom.

Chapter 5

MODERN PERIOD IN EUROPE

(Renaissance and Enlightenment)

Students' Learning Outcomes:

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Analyze, and describe with evidence, some of the main events, people, and changes covered in the Modern Period in Europe.
- Describe some of the reasons behind the Industrial Revolution.
- Explain how the steam engine drove the Industrial Revolution throughout the World.
- Identify the countries that gained huge economic benefits by adapting to the Industrial Revolution.

Main Events, People, and Changes Covered in the Modern Period in Europe

Europe is known not only for its revolutions and wars but also for its socio-cultural changes, including the Renaissance, the Reformation, and Colonialism. The effects of these changes can still be seen in the world today.

During 15th and 16th centuries CE, the European society witnessed tremendous changes. The beginning of Renaissance developed enquiring spirit and scientific outlook among the Europeans. The Reformation movement challenged the medieval religious set up. The age of Enlightenment was the age of reason and science. It enhanced the thought of the artists and scientists. During this age there was growth of individualism. The French Revolution of 1789 CE overthrew the ancient regime and medieval absolutism from France. It championed the cause of liberty, equality and fraternity.

The Renaissance in Europe

Renaissance means "rebirth" or "revival". The Renaissance in Europe was a cultural and socio-political movement of the 15th and 16th centuries CE. It stressed the rediscovery of texts and ideas from classical antiquity. The Renaissance got its start in Italy but soon covered all of Europe. The Renaissance was a cultural rebirth that touched all of the Europe. It saw revolutions in thinking, science, and art, as well as world exploration. This was the time of Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, and Raphael etc.

Putting an end to the Medieval Age, the Renaissance marked the transition from Middle Ages to the modern age. In the 15th century CE, Europeans developed new form of literature, art, architecture and culture, i.e. Renaissance. It started in Italy first and then spread over to other countries of Europe. Systematically Renaissance expanded the horizon of human knowledge which reflected in various fields including art, literature and science, etc.

Factors of Renaissance

The following causes paved the way for the advent of Renaissance:

- The first and foremost factor of renaissance was the decline of feudalism.
- Impacts of Crusades as there were many religious wars in between the Christians and Muslims in the 11th and 14th centuries CE.
- Decline in the influence of church in the 13th and 14th centuries CE.
- Some progressive rulers, popes and nobles adopted a lot of measures to boost in the ushering of the Renaissance.
- Geographical voyage was a also potent factor of Renaissance.

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- There was remarkable progress in trade and commerce during 12th and 13th centuries CE.
- The invention of printing machine helped disseminate knowledge wider and faster than ever before.
- The main cause of Renaissance was the fall of Constantinople.

Famous People

Famous Renaissance artists and writers included Leonardo de Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael and William Shakespeare. Nicolaus Copernicus and Galileo Galilei made revolutionary discoveries in science. Saint Thomas More was a Renaissance scholar.

Do You Know?

- In 1454 CE, printing machine was utilized for commercial use. William Caxton brought this machine to England in 1476 CE. With the march of time; printing machines were established in Italy, France, Belgium and other European countries. Thus books could be published very easily with a short span of time. People could easily get books and learnt many things. This galvanized Renaissance.

Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519 CE)

Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian artist. His work as a scientist and an inventor make him a true Renaissance man. He served as a role model applying the scientific method to every aspect of life, including art and music. Leonardo da Vinci began painting the Mona Lisa in 1503, and it was in his studio when he died in 1519 CE. He worked on it intermittently over several years, adding multiple layers of thin oil glazes at different times.

Michelangelo (1475-1564 CE)

Michelangelo

Michelangelo was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet of the High Renaissance. He was born in the Republic of Florence. His work had a major influence on the development of western art, particularly in relation to the Renaissance ideas of humanism and naturalism. He worked on the Medici Chapel, the Laurentian Library, and even the military fortifications of the city of Florence. Perhaps his most famous work was St. Peter’s Basilica in Rome. He also painted The Last Judgment.

Raphael (1483-1520 CE)

Raphael was an Italian painter and architect of the High Renaissance. Raphael's work are celebrated for their harmonious composition and vibrant colouring. His father, Giovanni Santi was a painter and poet for the local Duke. As a young boy, Raphael learnt the basics of painting from his father.

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His work is admired for clarity of system, composition, visual and ideal of human dignity. He was pioneer of the new artistic style called Mannerism.

Raphael

William Shakespeare (1564-1616 CE)

William Shakespeare is widely regarded the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist. He wrote many great plays. He worked as an actor as well. Shakespeare's greatest plays included Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth. He also became famous for his poetry. He wrote sonnets on a variety of themes.

William Shakespeare

Galileo Galilei

Galileo Galilei (1564-1642 CE)

Galileo Galilei was an Italian philosopher, astronomer, and mathematician who made great contributions to the sciences. He grew up during the Italian Renaissance. He pioneered the use of telescope for observing the planets and stars. As Galileo studied the planets and the Sun, he became convinced that the Earth and the other planets revolved around the Sun. He discovered craters and mountains on the Moon. His work laid the foundation for today's modern space probes and telescopes.

Saint Thomas More

Saint Thomas More (1478-1535 CE)

Saint Thomas More was an English writer, lawyer, statesman, social philosopher and Renaissance humanist. He held many important jobs including Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Chancellor and advisor to the King Henry VIII. He wrote Utopia which describes the political system of an imaginary island state.

Colonialism and Imperialism

Europeans have conquered, settled, and ruled a huge proportion of the Earth's land mass. The effects of these overseas empires are still felt today. Historians generally agree that Europe's colonial expansion happened in several phases. The 15th century CE saw the first settlements in the America and this extended into the 19th century CE. At the same time, the English, Dutch, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and other European countries explored and colonized Africa, India, Asia, and the continent that would become Australia.

These empires were more than governing bodies over foreign lands. The impact also spread to religion and culture, leaving a touch of European influence throughout the world.

The Age of Exploration

Renaissance encouraged new discoveries and inventions. It greatly contributed to the progress of human civilization. The invention of Mariner's Compass during the Renaissance period provided an impetus to navigation. It also paved the way for the process of colonialism. There were races for colonies among various European nations. There also started numerous bloody wars. The Age of Exploration (also called the Age of Discovery) began in the 14th century CE and continued through the 16th century CE. It was the time when the European nations began exploring the world. They discovered new routes to India, much of the Far East, and the Americas.

i- Christopher Columbus (1451-1506 CE)

Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer and navigator who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean between 1492 CE and 1504 CE. He discovered America in 1492 CE.

ii- Vasco Da Gama (1460-1524 CE)

In 1497 CE, the Portuguese explorer Vasco Da Gama set sail from Lisbon, Portugal towards India. His voyage made him the first European to reach India by sea. He opened up the first sea route connecting Europe to Asia. Vasco Da Gama's discovery of the Cape Route opened the way for an age of Portuguese exploration and colonialism in Asia.

Christopher Columbus

Vasco Da Gama

John Cabot

iii- John Cabot (1450-1499 CE)

John Cabot was an Italian explorer and navigator. During the 1470s CE Cabot sailed to the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea as a trader. He became famous for his 1497 CE voyage to north America under the commission of Henry VII of England. He is known for discoving Canada.

iv- Pedro Alvares Cabral (1467-1520 CE)

Cabral discovered Brazil in south America. The Portuguese navigator was the first European to reach the Brazilian coast, in 1500 CE.

v- James Cook (1728-1779 CE)

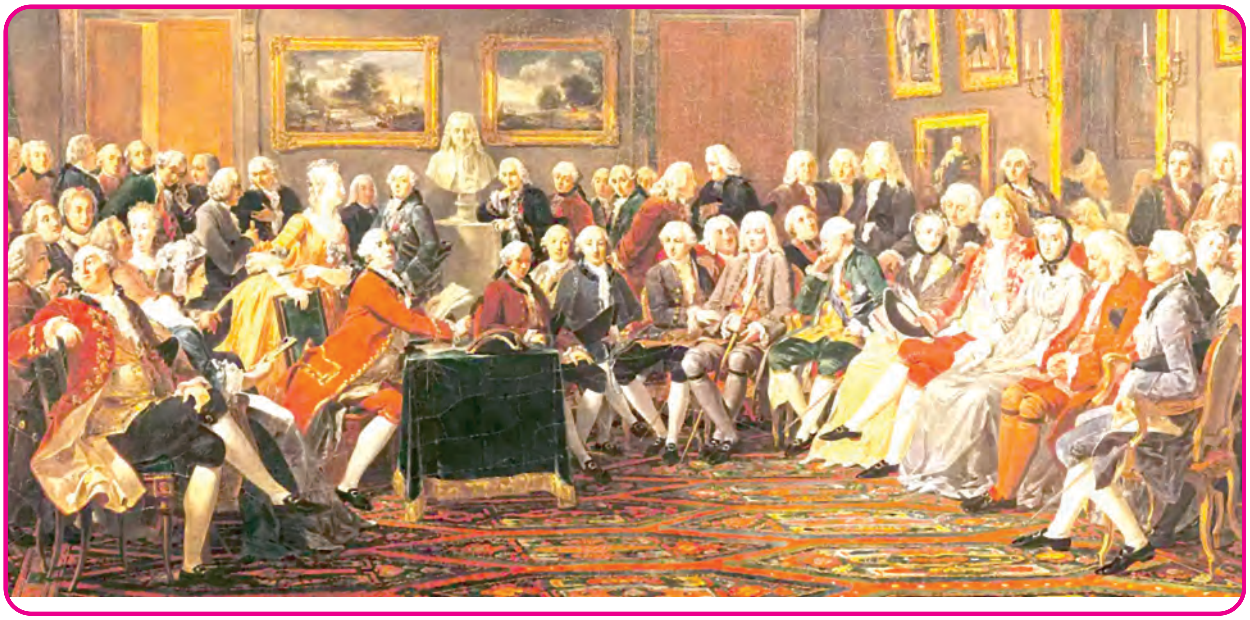
James Cook was a British explorer, navigator and cartographer. He was captain in British Royal Navy. He is famous for his three voyages in the Pacific Ocean and to New Zealand and Australia.

The Reformation

The Reformation was a split in the Latin Christian church during the 16th century CE. It was against the medieval religious set up in Europe. It all began in Wittenberg, Germany in 1517 CE with the ideals of the able leadership of Martin Luther. His preaching appealed to a popular circle. The Reformation was both a spiritual and political revolution that led to a number of reformed churches. It helped shape modern Government and religious institutions.

The Enlightenment

The Enlightenment was an intellectual and cultural movement of the 17th and 18th centuries CE. The major thinkers of the Enlightenment stressed the value of reason over blind faith and superstition.

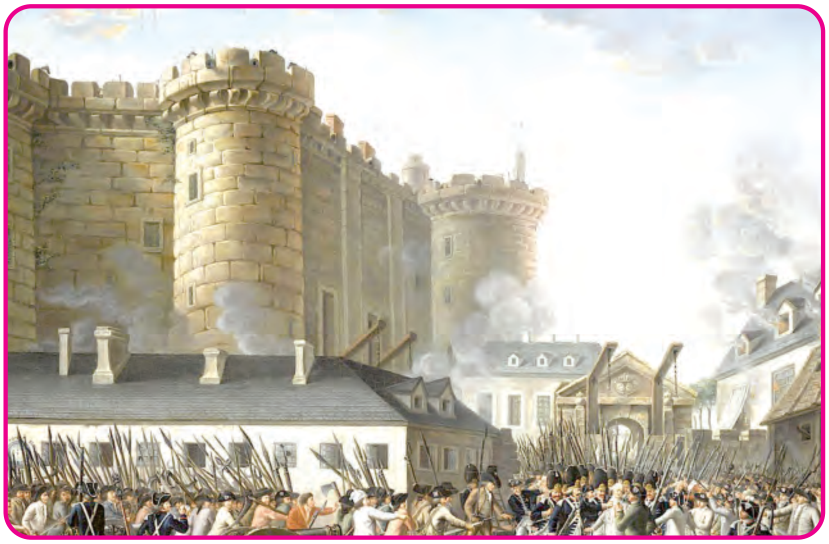


Thinkers of Enlightenment Era

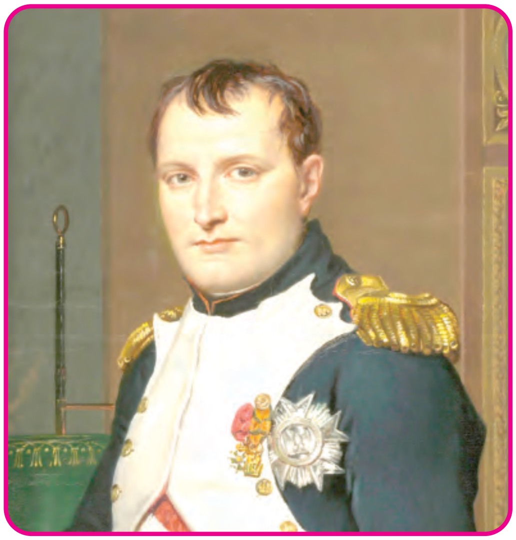
This movement was spearheaded over the years by a group of educated writers and thinkers. The philosophies of men like Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau led to new ways of thinking about society, Government, and education that would forever change the world. Likewise, the work of Newton reshaped "natural philosophy." Their influence is undeniable.

The French Revolution

The French Revolution, which began in 1789 CE, affected every aspect of France and much of Europe. Quite often, it is called the start of the modern era. The Revolution began with a financial crisis and a monarchy that had overtaxed and overburdened its people. It ended the monarchy in France and established democracy. It also caused other countries to declare war on France. The French Revolution succeeded in obtaining power for the lower class, declaration of human rights, priciples of liberty and equality. Additionally, it led to the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.



A Scene of French Revolution



Napoleon Bonaparte

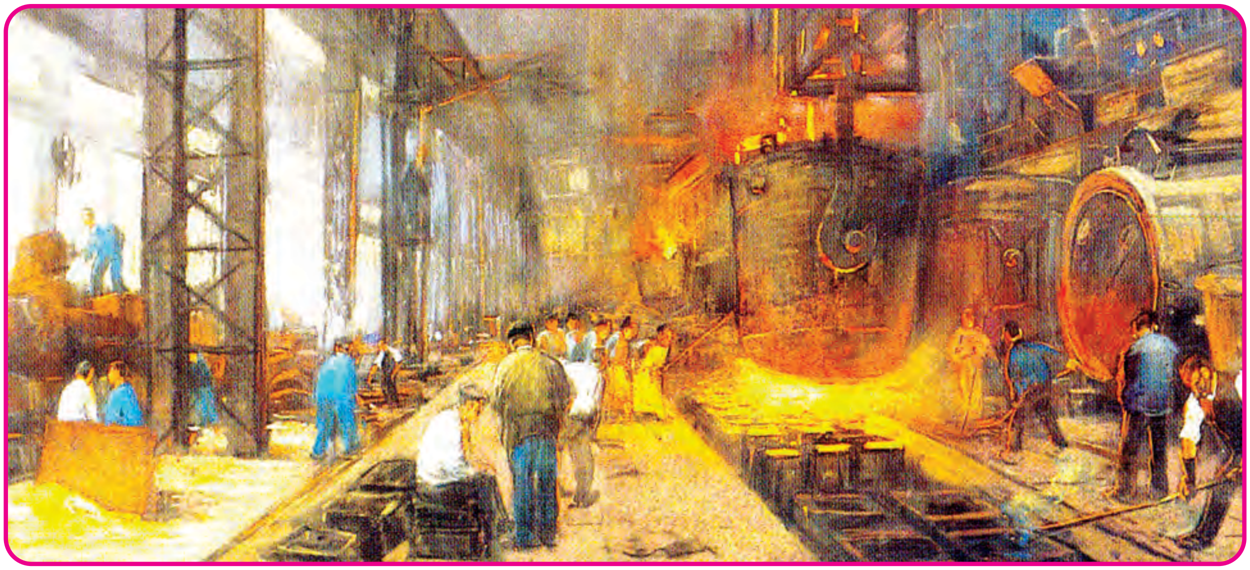
Do You Know?

- Napoleon Bonaparte (1769 – 1821 CE) was a French military and political leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the Revolutionary Wars. He was an Emperor of France from 1804 CE to 1815 CE.

The Industrial Revolution

- The second half of the 18th century CE saw scientific and technological changes that would radically change the world. The first "Industrial Revolution" began around 1760s CE and ended sometime in 1840s CE. During this time, mechanization and factories altered the nature of economics and society. In addition, urbanization and industrialization reshaped both the physical and mental landscape.

- This was the age when coal and iron took over industries and began to modernize production systems. It also witnessed the introduction of steam power that revolutionized transportation. This led to a great population shift and growth.



Industrial Revolution in Europe

- The Industrial Revolution was a period of major industrialization and innovation during 1760 CE and 1860 CE. The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and quickly spread throughout the world. The main causes of the Industrial Revolution were:
    - Capitalism (Private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit)
    - European Imperialism (Extending rule over people and other countries)
    - Mining of resources
    - Impact of the Steam Power Engine
    - Agricultural Revolution
    - Scientific Revolution
    - Governmental Policies
- The American Industrial Revolution commonly referred to as the Second Industrial Revolution began in the1870s CE and continued through World War II.
- This period saw the mechanization of agriculture and textile manufacturing and a revolution in power, including steamships and railroads, that affected social, cultural, and economic conditions.
- Many inventions were made including the sewing machine, X-ray, lightbulb, calculator, Telegraghs and anesthesia, etc.
- Industrial Revolution developed the economy.
- It led to the emergence of machines.
- It caused the mechanization of agriculture.

- Communication and transportation improved dramatically.
- The Industrial Revolution created an increase in employment opportunities.
- Wages at factories were higher than what individuals were earning as farmers.
- Populations migrated to urban areas searching for jobs. This led to significant improvements in city planning.

The Steam Engine

- The steam engine was one of the most important inventions of the Industrial Revolution.
- Steam engines were used in all sorts of applications including factories, mines, locomotives, and steamboats.

Steam Engline Locomotive

- Before steam power, most factories and mills were powered by water, wind, horse, or man.
- Water was a good source of power, but factories had to be located near a river. Both water and wind power could be unreliable as sometimes rivers could dry up during a drought or freeze during the winter and wind didn't always blow.

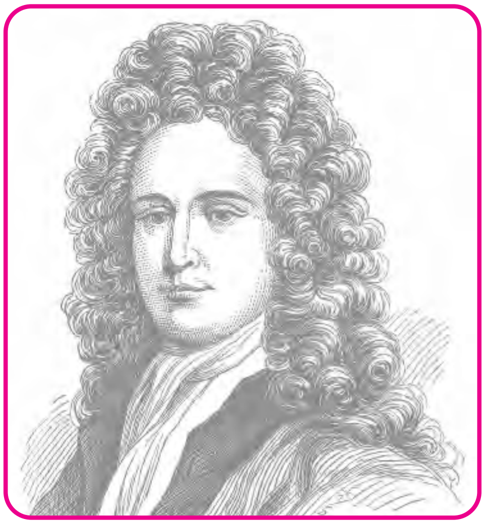
Do You Know?

- Steam engines use hot steam from boiling water to drive a piston back and forth. The movement of the piston was then used to power a machine or turn a wheel. To create the steam, most steam engines heated the water by burning coal.

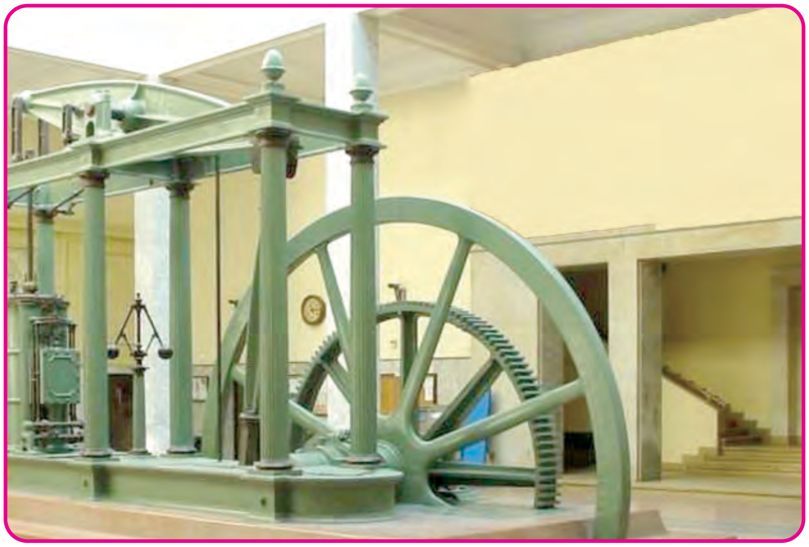
- Steam power allowed for factories to be located anywhere.
- It also provided reliable power and could be used to power large machines.

Invention of Steam Engine

- One of the first steam engines was invented by Thomas Savery in 1698 CE. It was not very useful, but other inventors made improvements over time.
- The first practical fuel-burning engine was invented by Thomas Newcomen in 1712 CE. The Newcomen Steam Engine was used to pump water out of mines.
- James Watt, a Scottish mechanical engineer improved Newman Steam Engine with his Watt Steam Engine in 1776 CE.
- The Watt Steam Engine improved the efficiency of steam engine considerably. His engine was smaller and fuel (coal) efficient.



Thomas Savery



Watt Steam Engine

- By the early 18th century CE, Watt steam engines were used in factories throughout England. Smaller steam engines were used in transportation including trains and steamboats.
- Observing the success of railways in England, Americans were eager to bring them to the United States. The flood gates would open in 1829 CE as the first steam locomotives were imported to the United States.
- There are few things in American history as iconic as the steamboats that used to sail the rivers and canals of 19th century CE America. These ships brought new levels of reliability to American industry.

Steam Engline Locomotive

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- Richard Trevithick, a British inventor and mining engineer is credited with inventing the first high pressure engine. In 1804 CE, he built the first ever steam locomotive to run along a track.
- Robert Fulton was an american engineer and inventor who is credited with developing the world's first commercially successful steamboat, the North River Steamboat also known as Clermont in 1807 CE.

Do You Know?

- One horsepower is equal to 745.7 watts. The unit of power (the watt) was named after inventor James Watt. James Watt used the term "horsepower" to describe how much power his engine could produce. .

Economic Benefits

- The Industrial Revolution began in England in the late 18th century CE, and spread during the 19th century CE to Belgium, Germany, northern France, the United States and Japan.
- These countries gained many economic benefits. As a result of trade, wealth brought economic prosperity. Railroads and waterways were built to link many cities.
- Karl Marx, a German philosopher and economist, developed the theory of Communism. The Communism is an economic system in which all property is owned by the community and persons contribute and receive according to their ability and needs.
- Transportation system was built. Buses, cars and other vehicles appeared on roads. The invention of the telegraph furnished instant communication between distant places.
- The economic prosperity greatly contributed to the Renaissance.
- Wealthy merchants extended patronage to artists and classical culture and literature, etc. flourished.
- Scottish economist and philosopher Adam Smith gave the concept of Capitalism. The Capitalism is an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit rather than by the state.

Timeline of Events	
1095-1300 CE	The Crusades were a series of religious wars spanning more than two centuries CE across the majority of the so-called High Middle Ages, the Crusades were, in essence, military expeditions initiated by the medieval papacy to wrest the Holy Lands from Moslem control.
1300s-1700s CE	The Renaissance was a fervent period of European cultural, artistic, political and economic "rebirth" following the Middle Ages.

1452-1519 CE	Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian artist and engineer and most influential figures of the Renaissance who is best known for his paintings, notably the Last Supper (1495–1498 CE) and the Mona Lisa (1503–1519 CE).
1475-1564 CE	Michelangelo was an Italian sculptor, painter, and architect widely considered to be one of the greatest artists of the Renaissance. His most famous works have to be his Pieta, sculpture of David, and painting of the Sistine Chapel ceiling.
1483-1520 CE	Raphael was a master painter and architect of the Italian High Renaissance who is best known for his paintings, notably The School of Athens (1509-1511 CE) and The Madonna of the Pinks (1506-1507 CE).
1400-1800 CE	The Age of Exploration also called the Age of Discovery was a period of time when the European nations began exploring the world, discovered new routes to south east Asia, much of the Far East, and established settlements in north and south America.
1451-1506 CE	Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer and navigator who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean and discovered America.
1460-1524 CE	Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer and the first European to reach India by sea.
1500 CE	The age of modern colonialism began about 16th century CE, following the European discoveries of a sea route around Africa's southern coast and of America.
1500-1820 CE	From 16th century CE to the early 19th century CE, is an era in which European nations sought trade routes with the Far East, explored the New World, and established settlements in north and south America as well as in south east Asia.
1517 CE	Reformation was a religious movement instigated by Martin Luther in 1517 CE for changing a religious, political, or societal institution for the betterment of people.
1564-1616 CE	William Shakespeare was an English playwright, poet and actor who is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist.
1564-1642 CE	Galileo Galilei was an Italian astronomer, physicist and inventor commonly called the father of observational astronomy.

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1698 CE	Thomas Savery invented one of the first steam engine.
1700s CE	The Enlightenment, also known as the Age of Reason was an intellectual and cultural movement in the 18th century CE that emphasized reason over superstition and science over blind faith.
1712 CE	Thomas Newcomen invented practical fuel burning steam engine.
1728-1779 CE	James Cook was a British explorer, navigator, cartographer, and captain in the British Royal Navy, famous for his three voyages in the Pacific Ocean and to New Zealand and Australia.
1760-1840 CE	The Industrial Revolution was the transition period from creating goods by hand to using machines which gave more goods at affordable prices.
1776 CE	Watt Steam Engine was invented by James Watt.
1788 CE	The British established their first settlement in Australia.
1789-1799 CE	The French Revolution was a period of major social upheaval that began in 1789 CE and ended in 1799 CE. During this period, French citizens radically altered their political landscape, uprooting centuries-old institutions such as the monarchy and the feudal system. It ended when Napoleon Bonaparte took power in 1799 CE.
1807 CE	Robert Fulton invented the world's first commercial steamboat, Clermont.
1889 CE	A wrought-iron lattice tower, The Eiffel Tower was constructed in Paris, France.

Skills:

- Use a timeline to identify the Modern Period in Europe.
- Read relevant books, search from the Internet and gather information about the Modern Period in Europe.
- Read relevant books, search from the Internet and gather information about the advantages, and disadvantages, of the Industrial Revolution.
- Explore inventions that were caused by the Steam Engine.
- Analyze some of the impacts of the Industrial Revolution on the Subcontinent.
- Explain how European countries started capturing Asian and African countries as their colonies in search of raw material for their industries.

MAIN POINTS

1. The Renaissance in Europe was a cultural and socio political movement of the 15th and 16th centuries CE.
2. The Reformation movement challenged the medieval religious set up.
3. The Enlightenment was an intellectual and cultural movement of the 17th and 18th centuries CE which enhanced the thought of the artists and scientists.
4. The French Revolution called the start of the modern era began in 1789 CE. It affected every aspect of France and much of Europe.
5. The Industrial Revolution was a period of major industrialization and innovation during 1760 CE and 1860 CE.
6. The American Industrial Revolution commonly referred to as the Second Industrial Revolution began in the1870s CE and continued through World War II.
7. Leonardo Da Vinci (1452-1519 CE) was an Italian artist and a true Renaissance man. Mina Lisa is his famous painting.
8. Michelangelo (1475-1564 CE), was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet of the High Renaissance. His most famous work was St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.
9. Raphael (1483-1520 CE) was an Italian painter and architect of the High Renaissance and was pioneer of the new artistic style called Mannerism.
10. William Shakespeare (1564-1616 CE) is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist. Romeo and Juliet, Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, and Macbeth are his greatest plays.
11. Galileo Galilei (1564-1642 CE) was an Italian philosopher, astronomer, and mathematician who made great contributions to the sciences. He pioneered the use of telescope for observing the planets and stars.
12. Saint Thomas More (1478-1535 CE), was an English writer, lawyer, statesman, social philosopher and Renaissance humanist.
13. Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer and navigator who discovered America in 1492 CE.
14. The Portuguese explorer Vasco Da Gama was the first European to reach India by sea.
15. Pedro Alvares Cabral (1467-1520 CE) discovered Brazil in south America.
16. The steam engine was one of the most important inventions of the Industrial Revolution.
17. Thomas Savery invented the first steam engine in 1698 CE.
18. The first practical fuel-burning engine was invented by Thomas Newcomen in 1712 CE.
19. James Watt, a Scottish mechanical engineer improved Newman Steam Engine with his Watt Steam Engine in 1776 CE.
20. In 1804 CE, Richard Trevithick, a British inventor built the first ever steam locomotive to run along a track.

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EXERCISE

Q.1: Tick (✓) the correct answer.

i. The French Revolution began in:

(a) 1769 CE (b) 1779 CE
(c) 1789 CE (d) 1799 CE

ii. Karl Marx, a philosopher belongs to:

(a) Germany (b) France
(c) Italy (d) Scotland

iii. Leonardo Da Vinci was an Italian:

(a) king (b) artist
(c) explorer (d) cartographer

iv. First steam engine was invented by Thomas Savery in:

(a) 1668 CE (b) 1678 CE
(c) 1688 CE (d) 1698 CE

v. The first and foremost factor of the Renaissance was the decline of:

(a) communism (b) imperialism
(c) feudalism (d) capitalism

Q. 2: Give short answers of the following:

i. Who was Galileo Galilei?
ii. Who invented the first successful commercial steamboat?
iii. Write three advantages of Industrial Revolution.
iv. What is meant by "Renaissance".
v. When did the Enlightenment Movement start?

Q. 3: Write the answers of the following in detail:

i. Describe some of the main events in the Modern Period in Europe.
ii. Highlight the important people in the Renaissance Period in Europe.
iii. Discuss the benefits of Industrial Revolution.
iv. Describe some of the reasons behind the Industrial Revolution.
v. The steam engine was one of the most important inventions of the Industrial Revolution. Describe.
vi. Write a note on The Age of Exploration.

Learning Activities

The Teacher will:

1. Generate a discussion to help students identify how European countries started capturing. Asian and African countries as their colonies in search of raw material for their industries.
2. Divide the class into groups to gather information to analyze some benefits of the Industrial Revolution in the Subcontinent.
3. Identify the impact of Industrialization on the world.
4. Show a video to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the Industrial Revolution.
5. Use research methodology to help students explore inventions that were caused by the Steam Engine.

Critical Thinking:

Critical thinking Questions about the Modern Period in Europe:

1. What were the changes that shaped the Modern Era?
2. What two factors fostered the Renaissance in Italy?
3. How did the Renaissance revolutionize European art and thought?
4. What are two ways in which William Shakespeare's work showed Renaissance influences.

Classroom Project

- Collect information (life period, pictures, important work, etc.) about the famous personalities like Sir Issac Newton, Martin Luther, Sandro Botticelli of the Renaissance Period in Europe. Make a chart and display in the classroom.

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Glossary

Invention:	The action of inventing something, typically a process or device
Feudal:	Antique, according to, resembling, or denoting the system of feudalism
Medieval:	Relating to the Middle Ages or likened to the Middle Ages
Magna Carta:	A charter of liberties. A document constituting a fundamental guarantee of rights and privileges.
Advancements:	A development or improvement.
Empire:	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state.
Dynasty:	A succession of people from the same family who play a prominent role in politics. A line of hereditary rulers of a country.
Dome:	A rounded vault forming the roof of a building or structure, typically with a circular base.
Segregate:	Set apart from each other. isolated or divided.
Subcontinent:	The part of Asia containing Pakistan, India and Bangladesh.
Contribution:	The part played by a person or thing in bringing about a result or helping something to advance.
Crusade:	A series of medieval military expeditions made by Europeans to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries CE.
Abolish:	Eliminate, cancel, Formally put an end
Prestige:	Respect and admiration felt for someone on his achievements or quality.
Renaissance:	The revival of European art and literature under the influence of classical models in the 14th–16th centuries CE.
Reformation:	The action or process of reforming an institution or practice.
Colonialism:	The policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically.
Imperialism:	A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means.
Enlightenment:	The action of enlightening or the state of being enlightened.
Communism:	A theory or system of social organization in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.
Capitalism:	An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.